

The BOSTON

Evening-Post.

Containing the freshest & most important

Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

To the Publishers of the BOSTON EVENING-POST.

HAVING, in my last, recapitulated that part of the evidence, by which, a previous design of attacking the soldiers, was very clearly proved; I now proceed to shew, from other evidence, that this design was carried into actual execution; and that this particular party of soldiers, who were afterwards put on trial for their lives, were violently and outrageously menaced, abused, assaulted, and even their lives endangered.

Ebenezer Bridgman, a witness for the Crown, testified, that, 'many things were thrown at the soldiers—that, they stood with their pieces before them to defend themselves; and as soon as they had placed themselves, a party, about twelve in number, with sticks in their hands, who stood in the middle of the street, gave three cheers, and immediately surrounded the soldiers, and struck upon their guns with their sticks, and passed along the front striking the soldiers guns as they passed—and numbers were continually coming down the street—that they went very near to the soldiers, almost close to their guns—that, he heard a clattering or blows on the guns to the right, which appeared very violent; and this was immediately before the first gun went off—that, he saw the people near him, on the left, strike the soldiers guns, daring them to fire; and calling them cowardly rascals for bringing arms against naked men, and bidding them lay aside their guns, and they were their men.'—*James Dodge*, another witness for the Crown, testified, that, 'he saw several snow-balls and pieces of ice thrown, and heard a rattling against the barrels of their guns, whether it was sticks, or what, he does not know—that, the people pressed very near, within reach of their bayonets; and heard several among the people say, fire, damn you, fire.'—*James Bailey*, a witness for the Crown, swears, that, 'he saw pieces of ice thrown at the sentry, hard and large enough to hurt any man; as big as one's fist—that before the firing he saw *Montgomery* knock'd down with a stick, and his gun flew out of his hand—that, the stroke came from stick or club that was in somebody's hand, and the blow struck his gun and his arm; and a crowd, of fifty or sixty, then stood near the man that struck—that the blow was very violent, and the person who gave it, a stout man.'—*Richard Palmes*, another witness for the Crown, testified, that, 'immediately before *Montgomery* fired, he saw a piece of ice strike his gun, but whether it fallied him back, or he step'd one foot back, the witness does not know, but he, *Montgomery*, recovered himself, and fired immediately—that he struck *Capt. Preston* and *Montgomery*—AFTER he fired, but he is sure he was struck and fallied back before he fired—and he supposeth the blow hit both his body and his gun.'—*John Danbrooke*, a witness for the Crown, 'saw a little stick fly over the soldiers heads.'—*Jedediah Bass*, another witness for the Crown side, 'saw a stick knock up *Montgomery's* gun before he fired; it look'd like a walking stick.'—*Thomas Wilkinson*, another witness for the King, says that, 'at the time of the firing the crowd was close and thick, on the right and left wings.'—*Josiah Simpson*, another witness against the prisoners, swears, 'the people when they first came up and saw the sentry, cried out there is a soldier, and huzza'd—he saw one man going to throw a club—but did not—he saw a club thrown, at some distance, towards the soldiers, before the firing; and believes it hit one of their guns—he heard it strike—the club, he took to be a white-birch cord wood stick, an inch thick—the person who threw it, stood about ten yards from the soldiers, was about five feet and an half high, and threw it considerable hard—over hand.'—*Benjamin Burdick*, another witness for the Crown, swore, that, 'with a Highland-broad sword, drawn, before the firing he struck as hard as he could, at one of the soldiers and hit the lock of his gun, and if he had struck a little lower, he should have left a mark which he could have sworn to—and that he saw a short stick thrown, which seemed to go clear over all their heads—and heard a clattering of their guns.'—*Robert Williams*, a witness for the Crown also, deposed, that 'when he came down he saw a number of people collected round the soldiers, and tried to press in but could not—some of the people were leaning on their sticks, some standing with their hands in their bosoms, and some whistling—that some, and he among the rest, laid do not press on the soldiers

—and that he saw two or three snow-balls thrown, and just before the firing there was a huzzing and whistling.'—Thus far is the evidence on the part of the Crown. I shall next adduce the evidence to the same point, as it arose from the testimonies of witnesses produced and examined on behalf of the Prisoners. *Benjamin Davis* testified, that, 'before the firing he saw numbers collected near the town-house, all round in little knots—soon heard a huzzing in king-street, and then these little knots answered the huzza and went down towards king-street;—saw the sentry with his back to the custom-house door, and a number of people round him, boys and men—and when the party from the main guard took their post near the sentry box, the people crowded round them, and there was a deal of confused noise, a general confusion of noises.'—*William Strong* swears, that, 'when the body of people who ran up king-street huzzing, came opposite to the custom house, they stopped, and some said that's the fellow that used the inhabitants ill; another contradicted them; upon that the people encroached on the sentry—and he retreated back, and they went forward; at last he got on the steps, and they went closer—that the sentry having loaded, bid them stand off or he would fire; to which they replied, fire, God damn you fire, fire and be damned—one had the butt-end of a bat in his hand, which he said he would throw at the sentry—some said the sentry was disarmed and he, the witness, thought so too, for he saw the glittering of arms.'—*Alexander Crookshanks* deposed, that, 'he saw two boys abusing the sentry, and before the box stood about twelve or fourteen Lads, and he observed the two boys often go towards them, and back to the sentry, with a fresh repetition of oaths, saying, damn you, you son of a bitch, you lobster, you rascal, and often and often called him lowly rascal and wished him in hell flames—that upon his saying, that was his post and he would maintain it, and if they offered to molest him, he would run them through, the two boys made up snow-balls and threw at him.'—*Patrick Keaton* testified, that, 'the people were coming from all parts calling out bloody back, &c. and appeared to be pressing on the party of soldiers, who cry'd, keep off.'—*Nathaniel Russell* testified, that, 'previous to the firing he saw several things thrown at the soldiers—he heard something strike, and the guns clatter; and there was a general cry, fire, damn you fire—that fifty or sixty able-bodied men crowded close up to the bayonets; and there were about two hundred in the whole.'—*Henry Knox* swears, 'he saw the boys round the sentry, hallowing, fire and be damned; that there were about fifteen or twenty of them, and that these boys were SEVENTEEN or EIGHTEEN years old—that he heard one say, God damn him, we will knock him down for snapping.'—*John Bulkly* deposed, that, 'he saw fifty or sixty round the sentry, apprehended him in danger—and thought if he came off with his life, he would do very well.'—*Benjamin Lee* testified, that, 'upon a barber's boy coming up and pointing to the sentry, and saying, there is the son of a bitch that knocked me down—the people immediately cried out, kill him, kill him, knock him down.'—*John Freese* swears to the same speech of the barber's boy, and adds that thereupon the people crowded in upon the sentry—that they pressed upon him crying, fire, damn you fire, you dare not fire—that there were then about fifty or sixty of these people, young men and boys—the young men about twenty or twenty two years old, and the boys about EIGHTEEN.'—*William Bolton* swears, 'he saw snow-balls thrown, both at the sentry, and the party—a dozen before the party came down, and as fast as ever, when they came down.'—*James Waddell* deposed, that, 'he saw the sentry and the soldiers very much molested by the people's throwing snow balls, sticks and more rubbish than he can mention—that before any firing he saw a soldier knocked down, but is not certain whether it was with a stick or a brick-bat—that his fire-lock flew out of his hand.'—*Daniel Cornwall* testified, that, 'he saw oyster shells & snow balls thrown at the sentry; and that immediately before the first gun was discharged, he heard a stick, club, or something else strike a soldiers gun—that there were then round the soldiers sixty or seventy people, and he heard them cry, damn you fire, you bloody-backs.'—*Newton Prince* swore, 'he saw the people striking with sticks on the soldiers guns, at the right wing, and heard the general cry, fire, fire,

damn you fire, fire you lobsters, fire, you dare not fire—and that he saw snow-balls thrown at the soldiers.'

—*Andrew* testified, that, 'he saw a number of people picking up snow-balls and pieces of sea-coal, and throwing them at the sentry—that he heard the people round the sentry give three cheers, and soon after the party came down; and that he heard one say here is old *Murray* with the Riot-act, and immediately they began, with snow-balls, to pelt a man, who ran off—that the people crowded in upon the officer, and one near him said, damn him, he is going to fire; upon which the people gave a shout, and cried out, fire and be damned, who cares, damn you fire, you dare not fire, and began to throw snow-balls and other things, which then flew pretty thick—he saw two or three hit the soldiers, one struck a grenadier on his hat; and the people right before them had sticks, with which they struck the guns, and one hit a grenadier on his fingers—that he saw a stout man right before the grenadiers, who kept striking on their guns, as they pushed with their bayonets, the length of their arms—he then saw another party come down from *Jackson's* corner, huzzing and crying, damn them they dare not fire, we are not afraid of them—one of these people, a stout man, with a long cord-wood stick, whom he supposeth to have been *Crispus Attucks* the molatto, threw himself in; and made a blow at the officer—he saw the officer try to fend off the stroke—the stout man then turned round, and struck the grenadier's gun at the Captain's right hand, and immediately fell in with his club, and knock'd his gun away, & struck him over the head; the blow came either on the soldiers cheek or hat.—This stout man held the bayonet with his left hand, and twitch'd it and cried kill the dogs, knock them over—and this was the general cry—the people then crowded in, and upon THAT, the grenadier gave a twitch back, and relieved his gun, and soon fired—this grenadier he thinks was *Killroy*—that he saw numbers of people take up any thing and every thing they could find in the street, and throw at the soldiers, before the firing; and that he himself did so, among the rest.'—

John Hinkley deposed, that, 'he saw the sentry walking backwards and forwards, with his gun on his shoulder, and heard some of the people say, kill him—a good many people were gathered round him, and came close up to him, some with sticks—the cry was, fire, why don't you fire, damn you fire, you bloody-backs—and when the soldiers told them to keep off, they pressed on them the more, and while they were thus pressing on, the party, they fired.'—

Harrison Gray jun'r testified, that, 'he saw a number of people, between seventy and an hundred, round the sentry, using opprobrious, abusive language and threatnings, and throwing snow-balls—he saw the sentry retreat to the steps of the custom-house.'

—*Matthew Murray* swears, 'he saw the grenadier on the right, struck somewhere on his right side, upon which he directly fired—and that he saw some snow-balls thrown.'—*John Gridley* deposed, that, 'he saw snow balls thrown from different quarters, towards the custom-house, and heard the general cry, damning the soldiers, daring them to fire &c. and says the noise was very great.'—

Patrick Carr, one of the unhappy persons slain declared on his death bed, that 'he saw snow-balls thrown at the guard—that he saw many things thrown at the sentry, heard them strike against the guns, and they sounded hard, and he believed they were oyster shells and ice—that he saw the people pelt the party as they came down from the guard-house—that he thought the soldiers would have fired long before they did—that they were greatly abused, and he really thought they would have been hurt, if they had not fired; for he heard many voices cry out, kill them—that he really tho't they fired in their own defence, and that he did not blame the man whoever he was, that shot him, that he freely forgave him; he was satisfied he had no malice but fired to defend himself—that he had frequently seen mobs, and soldiers called to quell them—called himself a fool, and said he might have known better; he had seen soldiers often fire on the people in Ireland, but had never in his life, seen them bear half so much before they fired.'

—*Thomas Hall*, a witness produced on the part of the Crown, swore 'he saw about twenty people round the sentry, daring him to fire—that he desired them to keep off—that they were throwing snow-balls and oyster-shells at him, several of which hit his gun—that he then called for help from the

main-

main-guard, that he heard the soldiers tell them to keep off, but they still pressed on: and the general cry was fire, and be damned—you dare not fire &c. Theodore Bliss deplored, that, before the firing, he saw a snow-ball and a stick come from behind him, which struck the grenadier on the right, which he sent off with his musket as well as he could, and immediately fired—that the general cry, before the firing, was fire, damn you fire &c.—and this Mr. Edward Payne's testimony likewise confirms.

I have now gone through the evidence to the second point proposed to be considered; and if evidence arising from human testimony can ever be satisfactory, most certainly this must be abundantly sufficient to convince every one of the truth of this assertion, viz. That the particular party of soldiers posted near the custom house, were most violently and outrageously, menaced, assaulted, and abused, and their lives greatly endangered. I am sensible VINDEX has made some objections to the testimony of Andrew and the declaration of Patrick Carr, on which I shall take the liberty to make a few remarks, after I have gone through the evidence. In my next, I shall shew from the evidence, that this particular party of soldiers, were, in no sense, the first aggressors—that their conduct shewed, almost to demonstration, that they had no intention or inclination to hurt any one—but that on the contrary, they did every thing in their power to prevent the mischief which unhappily ensued; and that they did not fire until it was become clearly necessary, in their own defence, against this preconcerted, violent assault.

I beg leave to acquaint VINDEX and DETECTOR, (if they are different persons,) that, by twenty-four Jurors, I did not mean the grand and petty jury, but the two petty juries who passed on the trials of Capt. Preston and the Soldiers. And I wonder much how I could be so misunderstood; for I suppose every body knows, the Grand-Jury does not consist of the exact number, twelve; and that they are never supposed to hear the whole evidence, but proceed only by the evidence on the part of the Crown; and therefore it would be grossly unreasonable to represent them as fools or knaves, for not searching out, or declaring the truth, upon such a limited enquiry. If I harrangue, I am willing to be detected; but am not willing to be misrepresented.

Feb. 8th. 1771.

Philanthrop.

From the ESSEX GAZETTE, Feb. 12. 1771.

THE 5th of November has long been observed in the principal towns & cities in the British dominions, to perpetuate the horrid Powder-Plot, a diabolical scheme devised by the Papists to blow up the King and Parliament, and we in America, like true sons of Britain, haters of popery, and firm friends to the protestant religion and liberty, have annually joined with our brethren in Great Britain in commemorating the Popish plot, and in bearing testimony against those sons of Belial, who aimed at the destruction of our religion and liberty.—But a far more memorable day, now calls for our commemoration! a day of blood and slaughter! a day wherein five Americans were inhumanly murdered by the tools of tyrants—who after the example of the first popish plotters, formed a plan to blow up all the liberties of the Americans.—Surely if the 5th of November was worthy to be remembered 150 years, the 5th of March should be commemorated so long as America has a name.—Therefore it is proposed, that the 5th of November be disregarded for the future, and the 5th of March observed in its stead forever—as a warning to all generations to come, to guard against the fatal effects of standing armies—to keep up a spirit of liberty, which is so essential to human happiness, and to impress the minds of men with the necessity of watching against Tyrants, (as all human governments have a natural tendency that way,) and to fill the minds of all ranks of people with the utmost abhorrence and detestation of those sordid Sons of Adam, who would enslave their fellow men.

Messrs FLEETS.

IN your last Evening Post I observed a Plan presented to the "friends of Liberty and Mankind for commemoration of the melancholy Tragedy on the 5th of March last," and as I look upon myself to be one to whom it is address'd, I beg leave to convey a few hints through the channel of your impartial Paper upon the matter.

That the ever memorable 5th of March, on which the savage cruelty of creatures more inhuman than barbarians, was let loose, should be commemorated annually, in some way or other, by "the understanding and discreet, as well as the zealous friends of liberty and mankind," I readily admit; but must beg leave to differ a little from Mr. Mentor in his mode of institution. He says, "it seems to be expedient, to exclude the Reverend and worthy Gentlemen of the Clergy from being concerned in any part of the Exercises of the Day," because "this celebration ought to be considered and conducted solely with a reference to civil society and domestic policy." Now I consider the Reverend Cler-

gy as members of this "civil society," and some of them "understanding and discreet, as well as zealous friends of Liberty and Mankind," and as such have a right to a voice with other members of "civil society and domestic policy."—I would therefore propose with deference to Mr. Mentor, that instead of "Dissertations on the Policy of Standing Armies," &c. the Day be solemnized with Humiliation and Prayer, that all our Sins which are the procuring cause of all Evils may be pardoned.—That Mentor wait upon the two senior Pastors of the Town, seasonably, that they may have time to "digest their arguments and form dictions" suitable to the occasion, and desire them to deliver two Sermons, one in the forenoon, and the other in the afternoon, at the old Brick Meeting, which is always open'd upon extraordinary public occasions, very near the spot where the tragic scene was acted; and that no Person of whatever sect or denomination be excluded from attending the solemnity, that so Mentor himself may once more have an opportunity of assembling with the multitude for religious exercises.

To be Sold at the Heart & Crown in Cornhill, A short Narrative of the horrid MASSACRE in BOSTON, perpetrated in the Evening of the 5th of March 1770, by Soldiers of the 29th Regiment; which with the 14th Regiment were then Quartered there: With some OBSERVATIONS ON THE STATE OF THINGS prior to that CATASTROPHE. To which is added an Appendix, containing the several Depositions referred to in the preceding NARRATIVE. (U)

At the same Place may be had.

The Trial of the eight Soldiers of the 29th Regiment for the above said Massacre. —

Messrs. FLEETS,

I find in your Paper of the 25th December 1769, under the Providence head, a relation of the misfortune of Capt. John Foster Williams, late Master of the Brig John, belonging to Boston, in which he has called my humanity in question in not endeavoring to take himself and people off the wreck. I desire you to publish the following account of the true state of that transaction, that the publick may determine whether I was so void of humanity towards my fellow-creatures in distress as Capt. Williams has endeavored to make me.

On the 7th of February 1769, being in lat. 34. 30. long. 62. 20 I spied a double decked Vessel to windward of me dismasted, and supposed she had been a Brig; she was full of water, and had a small jurnymast forward with a small sail set on it, by the help of which she ran down to me as I was a lying by under my tryfail, wind blowing hard at South West; at 2 o'clock in the afternoon she came up so near me as to speak to them. I told them to lay their vessel by to Leeward of me and I would endeavor to help them, which I did all in my power; I endeavored notwithstanding the hazard of the attempt to keep so nigh them as to heave ropes on board the wreck, but could not; and the wind being so high and a turbulent sea that no boat could live. I immediately put my sloop under such sail as I could bear, in order to keep them company; at 5 o'clock I ran within call of the wreck and told them I would lie by them till morning, and if the wind abated I would take them off; they made me some reply but the wind continuing to blow hard I could not understand them. I accordingly stood alternately to the northward & southward all night, if possible to be in sight of them the next morning. As soon as it was light and the wind abating I made more sail and stood to the northward, I being at mast-head myself to look out for the wreck but could see nothing of them; at 10 o'clock tacked to the southward, the wind being at West, flood by the wind till 12 o'clock and could see nothing of the wreck, notwithstanding I kept a man aloft to look out; I then concluded that they must either have run before the wind all night or that the vessel had washed to pieces by the violence of the sea. I then stood my course for the West-Indies. If the wreck I saw was Capt. Williams, he being in such distress might think that I ought to have run a greater hazard of my own life than I did, but he might have remembered that mankind in general when in their distressed circumstances, let people do as much as they may, are apt to think they could do much more than they had power to do in order to relieve them. However, this I can say I can acquit myself to God and my fellow-creatures, in doing my duty in endeavoring to relieve Capt. Williams and his people from the situation I found them in upon the wreck.

ABIJAH SMITH.

The public may think strange that the above account has not been published before now; but when Capt. Williams made his public declaration I was gone a voyage to sea; as soon as I came home I wrote this account, and left a copy with a friend to convey to a Printing-Office, but thro' mischance it failed, I having no opportunity to publish it till now.

January 30. 1771.

L O N D O N, December 13.

Serjeant G's SPEECH,

In the Lower House, in consequence of a Motion concerning the Power of the Attorney General to file official Informations. (d) AS I have been particularly concerned in the discussion of the question now agitated, I think myself bound in duty to the Public, and to my own character, to deliver my sentiments upon the fresh subject which has been started. I must therefore agree with my honorable friend, who spoke last but one, in asserting, that reports injurious to our Courts of Justice have gone abroad, and taken deep root throughout the kingdom. They are current in the metropolis; they are current in the country. Confined neither to private conversation, nor to the public prints, magazines and pamphlets, these suspicions and surmises have found their way into the remonstrances addressed to the throne. London and Middlesex have both complained of the point. It is then absurd to alledge that they are but idle and groundless rumours, which being lightly taken up, will be as lightly laid down, and consequently unworthy of our notice. They are, on the contrary, grave and serious matters, which have made a deep and lasting impression upon the minds of the people. They have inflicted a wound, which cannot be healed but by a thorough and honest inquiry. This is the only balsam, the only catholicon which can be applied with any prospect of success. Will you then refuse to try the effect of this remedy? Will you shut your ears to their complaints? You may take that part, but I fear that it will not be the way to allay the ferment, of whose existence you must all be sensible, however much some of you may affect not to know or to despise it.

But you ask what are these rumours, these reports, which have created such jealousies and anxieties? Are they of sufficient magnitude and importance to call for the attention of this respectable assembly? Respectable as you are, I cannot think that you will at all be degraded by taking into consideration a subject which, has engaged, and does still engage, the thoughts of London and Middlesex. Were there no other part of the realm to be gratified by this inquiry, methinks it would be no mark of imprudence in you to grant them this indulgence. They are neither a small nor an inconsiderable part of his Majesty's subjects; and it will be no little accession of strength to the Ministers to have them for their friends. Can they hope for this desirable event, except they embrace the proposed measure? No. They and the whole people of England will hold them as enemies, determined enemies to their laws and liberties. For, let me tell you, the points for which they contend touch the very essence of the constitution, and must be as dear to every true Englishman as the blood which warms his veins. Nothing will, I am persuaded, separate them but the power that tears asunder his heart-strings. Do you imagine that Englishmen, while they are a people, will allow the constitutional power of Juries to be retrenched? No. They know too well that it is the best palladium of their liberties, and they will never part with it, but with their lives. Yet this is the sacred right, which unhallowed hands are accused of having endeavored to ravish from them. Rules of evidence, and rules of law, are said to have been laid down by judges, which sap the foundations of juries, and which, if tolerated, will render them, in the hand of a temporising casuistical expounder of the laws, mere engines of oppression.

We are informed that a judge has laid it down as a fixed, established doctrine in law, that a master is in criminal cases criminally answerable for the misdeemeanors of his servant. If a book or a pamphlet, for example, is sold in a booksellers shop, and without the knowledge of the master, we are taught by a doctor of the law, that the master is responsible and punishable for this act. It would be idle to enter largely into the merits of this case at the present time. Not to mention that I have been prevented by the honorable Gentleman who started this proposition, and who held it forth in a strong, but not an overcharged light, I am prevented by the self-evidence of the case. The monstrous absurdity, the glaring iniquity of the doctrine, is so plain, so palpable, that it may be safely left to the common sense, to the feelings and hearts of mankind. They will judge, they will determine, without any sophistry, without any jesuitical refinement, and like an upright, unbiassed Jury, will bring in this maxim guilty.

But false rules of evidence are not only countenanced. False rules of law are said to be suffered and cherished with the same pious care. Juries are told that they are only competent judges of the fact, not of the law. For instance, if a man charged with publishing a libel is brought before a jury, they are not to enquire with what intention he published. Their sole province is to determine whether he actually published, and whether the alleged libellous expressions are to be applied, as they are in the indictment. If they find these two points proved and ascertained, they must bring in the Defendant guilty, and leave to the Judge the construction of the expression, and the malice or innocence of the intention. Now I am at a loss to determine whence this doctrine is derived; I am sure it is not to be found in any code of natural law. The human heart revolts at it; as criminality must for ever depend upon the intention. This is so clear a case, that I will not disgust the Room with any farther explanation. If guiltiness then depends on the intention, what do the Jurors find guilty, if they do not judge of the intention? The publication of a certain quantity of paper and print? There is no guilt in publishing and printing considered merely in that light. It is the intention alone, that constitutes the essence of guilt; and if the Jurors do not judge of that, they judge of nothing. Thus then stands the fate of nature. Let us now see how the law of England stands. Is it contrary to the natural code, contrary to that law, which the Author of Nature engraved upon the table of every man's heart? God forbid!—we are not in such a distressful situation. The law of England is consonant to the purest principles of rectitude. It is noble, uniform and consistent, and disavows this modern innovation. Modern I may call it, since I am at a loss to find a single precedent, by which it is authorized. If a precedent should be found, I will take upon me to say, that it is not a good one, and that I will on a proper occasion prove it not to be law. Thus much I thought proper to say of the reports which prevail, and of the necessity of adopting the proposed inquiry. The delicacy of my situation prevents me from asserting any thing from my own knowledge. As to the motion for amending the paper before you, I give it my hearty concurrence.

Mr. Dunning, on Tuesday last, speaking on the ex officio power of the Attorney General, in regard to filing informations, closed a very eloquent and patriotic speech to the following purport: "That this power, periodically assumed, never originally belonged to the constitution; that it was first introduced by arbitrary Ministers, the more effectually to answer the purposes of private pique and resentment, and that its being countenanced at any time by any Minister, ever foretold the badness of his cause, and the foreboding of his mind; that for his part he was totally for abolishing this shred of Star-chamber tyranny; and he was very sure that every man would be of the same opinion, who preferred the real good of the constitution to the rancour of party."

Origin of the proverbial Expression—By Hook or by Crook.

HOOK and CROOK were the Names of two of our Judges at the beginning of the last century. They were both Men of eminence in their profession, but not more remarkable for any thing than for the perpetual diversity of opinion that prevailed between them on the seat of justice. Be the case what it would, every suitor was sure to have either Hook or Crook on his side.

See the Trial of the Soldiers page 785, where the Evidences referred to in the above may be seen.
See Vindex's pieces page 325 & 326 on page 388. — When the Massacre was * page 397 in Glynn's
see the petitions page 596- & 649. Vol. 2. (a) Assembly. (b) Honorable Gent. (c) This is the Doctrine
of our Courts at this Day. Judge Frowbridge asserted it, on Preston's Trial. Though I understand
on the Trial of the Soldiers.

(1) vid Nar-
rative of
the Massacre
pa. 659

(2) vid. pa.
380.

(3) vid.
Journal of the
Times pa.
323. &c
Vol. 2.

(4) L d
Mansfield's
Doctrine

Massachusetts.
A the last Massachusetts Gazette, among other choice matters, contains a question apparently aimed at me, tending to prejudice my reputation with the people, and insinuate my inveterate enmity to the Clergy; you are requested to inform the sagacious diviner, that I was first acquainted of Mentor's proposal by the print; and I have no other apology to offer the public for this notice of so despicable an attempt to seem witty, than as it affords me an opportunity to declare, that so far am I from wishing to exclude the Clergy an ample share in the proposed commemoration of the tragical fifth of March, I should rejoice to hear of its proper celebration in every place of public worship on the Continent: As nothing can be of more importance to a people, to preserve in their minds a lively sense of the tendency of that mode of government which requires the support of standing armies. I am utterly against the opinion, that Clergymen have nothing to do with politics; being well assured that civil and religious Liberty are things which God hath joined, and that there never was a rational and hearty friend to the one, who could be unconcerned for the other.
What advantage to the public Mr. Esco could propose from excluding Physicians, regular and irregular, I leave his admirers to ascertain. In that learned profession there are men who understand the natural and constitutional Rights of their Country, and are capable of composing and delivering orations which might entertain a judicious audience, and from the irregular intruders into it we need be under no apprehension, as so very evil-doers seldom venture on so strong a light.
Upon the whole, however the proposal of Mentor appears to me replete with desirable consequences. Anniversary orations on so interesting a topic will inspire candidates for public service, with an emulation which will call forth all their capacity, excite their industry, and furnish us with able defenders of our liberties against the plots and conspiracies of our implacable enemies. Besides such entertainments being entirely divested of the luxury and parade with which others in general have been too justly chargeable, and no man excluded who chuses to be present, they must I think give general satisfaction to all honest men.
Boston, 15th Feb. 1771.

A Physician.

L O N D O N, Dec. 12.
Mr. Potter, the Messenger, we understand, is once more to depart, in the course of this week, for Madrid, with what is called the final requisition; which, if it fails of procuring satisfaction for the injury lately sustained by the Crown of Great-Britain, the preparations already made will be immediately employed to obtain the required redress.
We are informed from the best authority, that the Spanish Ambassador has required a month to give in his preliminaries.
A letter of the first authority from Madrid says, "Our Court we are well assured, does not intend to declare War against England; but leave that nation to declare against us; by which means we shall be entitled to the assistance of France."
Col. Barre, in an interesting debate on Thursday, said, that he recollected to have formerly read an anecdote, in which a patriot nobleman told the Spanish Monarch, that they had but two enemies. "Who are they?" said the King; "the world is one, (replied the honest informer) and your Majesty's Minister the other." And I cannot help thinking, continued the Colonel, that our good King (God bless him!) is somewhat in the same situation.—This humorous remark caused an universal uproar of applause; and the Colonel was sometime before he could proceed in his argument.
Letters from Madrid mention, that the Earl of Bute is arrived there, and has been very graciously received by his Catholic Majesty.
N E W - Y O R K, Feb. 7.
A few days ago we hear that the number of Poor maintain'd in the Workhouse in this City, amounted to 339 Persons, besides a considerable number of poor persons and families supported or assisted at their own several places of residence in this City.
P O R T S M O U T H, New-Hampshire, Feb. 15.
Last Wednesday one Mrs. Barton, of Newcastle, aged 80 years, was found dead in the Fire, her Face and one Arm was burnt to Ashes, she was left by the Family sitting in a Chair, about half an Hour before.
Last Saturday a Schooner belonging to this Town laden with Corn, &c. from Cape Ann, was cast ashore just below Fort-Point, the Cargo mostly saved, the Schooner 'tis tho't will be got off, but considerably damaged. We hear of four or five coasting Vessels being cast away between this and Casco Bay, in the Storm on Saturday last, likewise of several Lives being lost.

B O S T O N, February 18. 1771.
The late stormy Weather has prevented the Post-Riders performing their Stages regularly:—The Post with the New-York Mails did not get in till last Tuesday, & is not expected again till the last of this Week. And the Mails by the Hartford Post, due last Wednesday, did not arrive till Thursday Evening.
We hear that great Damage has been done in the Country Towns by the late high Winds, several Sheds and Tops of Barns being carried away, and many Trees blown down; as was also a Chimney at Deacon Robbins's at Walpole: At Salem several Vessels were drove from their Anchorage, but no great Damage sustained: A Building at Newbury, intended for a Meeting-House, but no further finished than having the outside Boarding laid on, was blown down.—'Tis reported several Vessels bound to this Port are cast away, but as yet we have no certain account thereof.
Capt. Bryson arrived at New York from Madeira, on the 8th of January, in Lat. 27 15. saw a Sloop with a white Bottom and bright Sides, standing to the Southward under Jury-Masts.

A Committee of the Clergymen of Maryland, lately held at Annapolis, hath directed an Application to the Crown, for the Nomination of a Bishop in that Province, that the Students in Divinity in the American Universities, may not be obliged to the Expence of a Voyage to England before they can obtain Orders; and that the Profligacies of the Clergy, too numerous in America, may not, as hitherto, pass uncensured. *vid. pa. 535.*
The Honorable Board of Commissioners have advanced John Malcom, Esq; late Tide-Surveyor at Newport, in Rhode Island, to be Comptroller of his Majesty's Customs at Curratuck in North Carolina.
We hear that Sir Thomas Rich, late Captain of the Senegal, is appointed Captain of the Gibraltar Frigate, in the Room of Capt. Bond, who has resigned; and Mr. Thompson, late Lieutenant of the Salisbury, is appointed Captain of the Senegal.
Yesterday arrived Capt. Attwood in 16 Days from Halifax, by whom we learn that the Beaver Sloop of War, which lately went from this Place, was safe arrived there.
Last Wednesday died here Mr. James Hill, aged 76 Years: A Gentleman well respected: He had been in Commission as Tide Surveyor for this Port upwards of 20 Years.
Died at Charlestown, Miss Sheaffe, aged 25, Daughter of Edward Sheaffe, Esq; of that Place.
At East Windsor; Mrs. Esther Edwards, aged 99 Years, Mother of the late eminent & learned Jonathan Edwards, President of New Jersey College.
Newbury, January 28. 1771.

THIS Day died Mrs. ABIGAIL TOPPAN, in the 90th Year of her Age. She was a Daughter of that eminently pious Man of God, the Rev'd Mr. MICHAEL WIGGLESWORTH of Malden, and truly worthy of such an excellent Father. It appears from her Writings that she gave herself up to God in her early Days, and her Life and Conversation testified to the Sincerity of that Transaction ever afterwards. Her Memory and Understanding continued surprisingly to the last. She lived many Years in daily Expectation of Death, and apparently waiting for her last Change. And when the Hour came, she was found upon her Watch, and took her Dismission with Joy. May her Children that survive, and all her Descendants be Followers of her, as she was of Christ Jesus!

Massachusetts-Spy.
To all LOVERS of NEWS, POLITICKS, TRUE LIBERTY, and the FREEDOM of the PRESS.
THE MASSACHUSETTS-SPY, open to ALL Parties; but influenced by None, which was proposed to be published on TUESDAYS, will at the Request of a great Number of the Subscribers for that Paper, be published every THURSDAY; by which Means the Publisher will have the Advantage of inserting what News may be brought by the *Hartford-Post*, who arrives on Wednesday Evenings. The first Number of the Enlargement will be published on the Seventh Day of March next. All those who are kind enough to encourage this Undertaking are desired to give in their Names as soon as they conveniently can.
N. B. The SPY will be printed on Demy Paper, every Number to contain four Pages large Folio, and every Page four Columns. The price Six Shillings and Eight Pence Lawful Money per Annum, one Half to be paid on the Delivery of the first Paper, and the other Half at the Expiration of the Year after said Publication.
SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by I. THOMAS, Printer and Publisher, at his Printing-Office in Union-Street, near the Market. Also, by Mr. Z. Fowle, in Back-Street; Mr. A. Barclay, Book-seller in Cornhill; Messrs. Kneeland & Adams, Printers in Milk street; Mr. T. Boyles, Printer in Marlborough-Street; Mr. D. Kneeland, Printer, Head of Queen-Street. Mr. W. Calder, Painter, and Mr. J. Larkin, Chair-Maker, in Charlestown; Mr. J. Hillier, Watch-Maker, in Salem; and others with whom Subscription Papers are left. Boston, Feb. 18th, 1771.

ON WEDNESDAY next.
At X o'Clock,
will be sold by Public Vendue,
At the Auction-Room in Queen-Street,
A great Variety of English Goods,
—Among which are,—
A fine Assortment of 3-4, 7-8 and yard wide Irish Linens, Manchester Cotton Checks, Callicoes, Cambricks, plain & flowered Mullin, black and blue Velvets, Silk Handkerchiefs, worsted & yarn Hosiery, mill'd Caps, Sailor's Dutch Caps, Kersey Waincoats, white and check Shirts, Table Cloths, Sheets, Towels, Pillow Cases, &c. &c.
J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

The Creditors to the Estate of the late Henry Vassal, Esq; are notified that the Time limited to prove their Claims expires the 27th Instant.—See Draper's Paper of the 20th Sept. last.
Essex. We the Subscribers, being appointed by the Hon. Nathaniel Ropes, Esq; Judge of Probate, &c in and for the County of Essex; to receive and examine the Claims of Debt against the Estate of John Tasker, late of Marblehead, in said County, Esq; deceased, and against the Estate of Deborah Tasker, late of said Marblehead, Widow, deceased, both which Estates are represented Insolvent; and six Months, from the 15th Day of January last, being allowed the respective Creditors, to bring in and prove their Claims.—Notice is hereby given, that we shall attend those Services at the Dwelling-House of Major Richard Reed, Innholder in said Marblehead; on the first Monday of this, and of each of the next ensuing Months, from Five to Nine o'Clock Afternoon.
Marblehead, Benja. Marston,
Feb. 4. 1771. Isaac Mansfield,
John Gallison.

S C H E M E
Of a L O T T E R Y
FOR raising NINE HUNDRED DOLLARS toward Rebuilding FANEUIL HALL, agreeable to an Act of the General Court, wherein Messieurs Joseph Jackson, Thomas Cushing, Benjamin Austin, and John Ruddock, or any three of them, are appointed Managers, who are sworn to the faithful Performance of their Trust.
Faneuil-Hall Lottery, Letter I
Consists of 2250 Tickets, at Four Dollars each; 676 of which are Prizes of the following Value.

Prizes.	of	Dollars.	is	Dollars.
1	of	1500	is	1500
1	of	750	is	750
1	of	400	is	400
1	of	200	is	200
7	of	100	are	700
3	of	50	are	400
12	of	20	are	240
20	of	8	are	160
625	of	6	are	3750
676	Prizes.			8,100
1574	Blanks.			

2250 Tickets, at 4 Dollars each, is 9,000 Dollars.
To be paid in Prizes. — 8,100 Dollars.
Remains for the Market, 900 Dollars.

The above Scheme is calculated in such a Manner as we presume will be agreeable to the Public. There are but a little above two Blanks to a Prize. And as great Numbers were disappointed of being Adventurers in the last Lottery, and there is at present a great Demand for Tickets, it is not doubted but that the Drawing will commence in a Month or Six Weeks from this Time.
Public and seasonable Notice will be given of the Time and Place of Drawing; and soon as the Drawing is finished, a list of the prizes will be published in *Edes and Gill's Boston-Gazette*, &c. &c. and the money paid to the Possessors of the Benefit Tickets, within twenty Days after drawing.
Gold as well as Silver will be taken for the Tickets, and the Prizes paid off in like Manner. Prizes not demanded within twelve Months after Drawing, will not be paid, but will be deem'd as generously given for the Purposes aforesaid, and will be applied accordingly.
TICKETS are to be sold by the Managers.

The Managers of Faneuil-Hall Lottery Letter I; hereby notify the Public, that they are now rolling up the Numbers, and preparing the Boxes for Drawing; and from the Encouragement they have already met with in the Sale of the Tickets, they flatter themselves that they shall be able to proceed to the Drawing as soon as the Boxes are ready, which will be very soon.—Those therefore who incline to be Adventurers, must purchase very speedily, or they may be disappointed, as was the Case of many with Respect to the last Lottery.

T O B E L E T,
A HOUSE at the South End, near the Hay-Market, with a large Store, Barn, Yard, Garden & Wharf, well situated for Business; Enquire of Samuel Wallis, at John Borland, Esq's; Store.
Best SpermaCeti Candles;
Warranted Pure;
MADE & SOLD by JOHN LANGDON; in Fleet-Street, above Hancock's Wharf, near the Old North Meeting-House. He also sells the best Refin'd SpermaCeti OIL, by the Barrel. Best Tallow CANDLES, mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry-Wax Candles.—ALL as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.
To be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE; at the House of Capt. William Davenport, Innholder at Newbury-Port, the 27th February Inst.

Seventy five Acres or more of choice Land in North Yarmouth, formerly called Boardman's Farm, within about two Miles of the Meeting-House. The Conditions of Sale to be seen at the Place of Sale.

T O B E S O L D,
A double Deck Vessel, about 150 Tons, now laying at Newbury-Port, a long Quarter Deck, and excellent Dimensions for any Trade where a Vessel of such Burthen can be employ'd.—Any Person having an Inclination to purchase the above Vessel will please to enquire at the Printers; She will be sold uncommonly cheap for the Cash.

T O B E S O L D,
A Farm in the South Part of Brookline; containing about Ninety Acres of good Land, with a well built House and Barn. The Land contains good Mowing, Pasturing, Tillage and Orcharding. For further Intelligence enquire of the Printers.

Twelve Acres & an half of Land in Dunstable, to be Sold. Enquire of the Printers.
Custom-House, Boston, Feb. 16. 1771.
ENTERED-IN. NONE.
OUTWARD-BOUND,
Budgee for Virginia; and Symmes for London;
CLEARED-OUT,
Chapman for Philadelphia; Blodget for Savannah;

— when the Massacre was, By Doct. Thomas Young. A Poor Creature. but very fit to make a Fool of. vid. pa. 397.

CHARLESTOWN, (S. Carolina) December 25.

AT one o'clock this day, the town was alarmed with the cry of fire, which proved to be in a wooden building belonging to Mr. Champneys, on his wharf, near to the new Exchange, occupied by Mr. Jonathan Clarke and son, Mr. John Marley, (where he kept his counting-room) and a shoemaker and his family, which in a short time consumed the same, with all the gold and silver work in Mr. Clarke's shop, and the shop goods, liquors, and books of accounts: The flames communicating from this building to the range of stores on the opposite side, also belonging to Mr. Champneys, soon consumed Messrs. George and John Blaikie's Cooper shop, the shop of Mr. Joseph Turpin, jun. and a shoemaker's shop. The stores of Hugh Swinton, William Sykes, John Cogdell, and George Kincald, as also his Cooper shop, being adjoining to the last mentioned buildings, likewise took fire, and were entirely consumed, together with great quantities of all kinds of goods, liquors, &c. so that of those two ranges of buildings none were saved, but Tebout's blacksmiths shop, Mr. Robinson's blockmaker shop, and Mr. Loocock's store. The long range of stores on the opposite side, belonging to Col. Beale, were also consumed, and Messrs. Daniel and Isaac Boudreaux, as well as Capt. Blewer, suffered greatly thereby, not having time to remove their effects. The corner store in the possession of Mr. Fenwicke Bull, on Col. Beale's wharf, fronting Elliott-street and the Bay, also took fire, which, with the rest of that range, were entirely consumed, together with vast quantities of goods, liquors, &c. and at Mr. Nathaniel Russell's store the flames were happily subdued, through the vigilance of the inhabitants, and the engines being well supplied with water. The wind being due north, was a most favourable circumstance for the town, as it drove the flames clear of the buildings on the Bay. The damage sustained by this fire, it is imagined, will amount to seven thousand pounds sterling. A schooner belonging to Mr. Kirk, being aground in Col. Beale's dock, had her rigging burnt, and received some other damage. The Lower-market house was cut down, it being apprehended that the flames would have reached so far.

We cannot pass unnoted the friendly aid of Capt. Robinson, of his Majesty's ship Fowey, who voluntarily sent an officer and a party of seamen to the assistance of the distressed, and we hear that they were very instrumental in getting the fire under.

Dec. 27. We have fresh proofs of our merchants strict adherence to the late resolutions, by the arrival of Capt. White's Ship last Week, and Capt. Maitland's (both constant traders) without any goods.

PHILADELPHIA, January 31.
We hear, that about 80 people from Easton, headed by Justice Ogden, and his brother Capt. Ogden, within two or three weeks past went to take the fort at Wyoming, which was in possession of one Stewart and about 20 men. On Justice Ogden's demanding the fort, Stewart told him, if he would send in Capt. Ogden, they would talk the matter over coolly; but as soon as Capt. Ogden entered the fort, Stewart clapt a pistol to his breast and shot him dead; soon after which, Stewart and his men march'd off peaceably, leaving two New-England men behind, who were taken and sent to this city by Justice Ogden.

NEW-YORK.
In the Debates of the General Assembly at New-York on the 25th of January last, Robert R. Livingston, Esq; appearing in the Assembly Chamber, and producing an Indenture of his being elected, and returned a Representative for the Manor of Livingston; and the same being read, Mr. Speaker asked, whether two Members should wait upon one of the Commissioners, appointed to qualify the Representatives to serve in this present General Assembly, and see Mr. Livingston qualified. A Motion was then made, Whether the Exclusion of any Officer under the Crown, or other Persons (not disqualified by Law) from Seats in this House, by a bare Resolve of the House, will not be a high Invasion of the fundamental Rights of our Constituents in the Freedom of Elections, an Abridgment of the Authority of the other Branches of the Legislature, subversive of our happy Constitution, and tending to the Erection of a Republic in this Colony. Debates arose, but finally the Question was put, Whether two Members should wait upon one of the Commissioners appointed to qualify the Representatives to serve in this present General Assembly, and see Mr. Livingston qualified? Which passed in the Negative, 15 to 7.—And then a Resolve passed, That the Exclusion of the Judges of the Supreme Court, from their Seats, by a Resolve of the House, will not be an Invasion of the fundamental Rights of the People in the Freedom of their Elections, nor an Abridgment of the Authority of the other Branches of the Legislature; is not subversive of our happy Constitution, nor tending to the Erection of a Republic in this Colony; but an Exertion of that Right which the Constitution has lodged in the Representatives of the People. 15 for the Resolve, 7 against it.

NEWPORT, January 4.
Friday Evening, about half after 7 o'clock, this town was again greatly alarmed with the cry of fire, which was said to be on the long-wharf; upon which, with the greatest expedition, in a few minutes, the inhabitants had the engines, fire-hooks, &c. down the wharf, when no fire could be found: But the man, who was said to have cried fire first, taken up and committed to Jail, and next day examined, when the fact not being proved against him, he was re-committed, to be examined again this day.

All Persons who have Demands on the Estate of the late Mr. George Holmes, of Boston, Distiller, deceased, and all indebted to said Estate, are desired to apply to the Subscriber, sole surviving Executor to the same, in order for Settlement.

BENJAMIN MULBERRY HOLMES.
Likewise all Persons who have Demands on the Estate of the late Mrs. Ann Holmes, Widow, and those indebted to her, are desired to apply as above.

See Marginal Note on the Same Page 407 & So Find their Resolutions, & agreements turn to Index Vol. 2. Vol. 33. Vol. 4

TO BE SOLD.

At the Store opposite the Cornfield, in Union-Street,
A general Assortment of Books of Law, Physick, Surgery, Divinity and History.—School-Books, &c.

Likewise the following Articles to be Sold at the Sterling Cost, viz.

Black Padufoy,	Shalloons, Tammys,	Ruffel ditto, English,
Pink Luteffring,	Broglies, Stuffs,	Knee Straps, Fans,
Striped ditto,	Dimothies, Diaper,	Neckl'aces,
Wide Perlians,	Large Table Cloths,	Stay Cord,
Narrow ditto,	Small ditto,	Black Bone Lace,
Black Mode,	Sheeting, Stock Tape,	Snail ditto,
Patches, Calicoes,	Elegant Copper-Plate	Theodolites of the
Striped Hollands,	Furniture,	best Construction,
Muslin, Lawns,	Bed-Tick,	Several large Micro-
Ruffels, Poplins,	Brocaded Shoes,	scopes.

William Bant,

Has received from Colerain in Ireland, an Assortment of low priz'd Linens, which he will sell very Cheap (being a Consignment) at his Shop in Cornhill: Where also may be had very Cheap for Cash,

Superfine scarlet, middling, crimson, Blue and cloth colour'd Broad Cloths, German Serges, black Shalloons, Tammys, Baizes, black & blue sprig'd Mode, white and crimson figur'd Sattins, white, Cloth colour'd, blue, pink and crimson Pelon Sattins, English & India Taffeties, Silk Gripe, strip'd and flower'd Luteffring, Cloth and slate colour'd Ducape, wide & narrow Perlians, Women's Velvet, black Cotton Velvet, Cloth colour'd and blue 4 threaded Breeches Patterns, black and Cloth colour'd low priz'd ditto, diaper and damask Table-Cloths, Men's and Women's worsted Hofs, Men's Silk Hofs, Men's black & white Silk Gloves, Book Muslin, plain white Silk Gauze, flower'd Gauze, Lawns, Sheatings, Russia Linen, Women's English Goloshoes, Lynn Shoes, Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Fustians, Bed Tick, Chip Hats, Qualities, Ribbons, Silk Ferrets, Tapes, &c. &c.

Large Crucibles

To be sold by
SAMUEL MINOT, Goldsmith,

Near the Draw-Bridge.
Also, Goldsmith and Jewellery Ware of all sorts, Cheap for Cash.

N. B. Cash given for old Silver.

His Majesty's Post-Master General, having (for the better facilitating of Correspondence between Great Britain and America) been pleased to add a fifth Packet Boat to the Station between Falmouth and New-York: Notice is hereby given, That the Mail for the future, will be closed at the Post-Office in New-York, at Twelve of the Clock at Night, on the first Tuesday in every Month, and dispatched by a Packet the next Day for Falmouth.

By Command of the D. Post-Master General,
ALEXANDER GOLDEN, Sec'y.
General Post-Office,
New-York, Jan. 22. 1771.

TO BE SOLD,

The Real and personal Estate of
ISAAC GRIDLEY, Esq; deceased, consisting of four large Tracts of Land near Fort-Hill, with a Brick Dwelling-House, Fifty Feet in Front, containing 13 Rooms, with a Brick Kitchen and a Woodhouse adjoining, a Coach-House, Barn, Warehouse 45 Feet in Front, with two large Gardens. Also a wooden Dwelling-House, suitable for two Tenants, containing twelve Rooms, with two Gardens, &c. Also, a Ropewalk, twenty Feet in front, and seven hundred & twenty six Feet in length, with the wooden Buildings thereon, together with a Variety of Implements for manufacturing Cordage.—Also Household Furniture, namely, Mahogany Chairs & Tables, large Glasses, Beds, Pewter, an excellent eight Day Clock, Chaife, &c. Also five Negro Men slaves.—For Terms of Sale enquire of

BENJA. GRIDLEY, Executor.

ALL Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on, the Estate of Mrs. Mary Learned, late of Watertown, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to Bezaleel Learned, Administrator of the said Estate, in order to make a speedy Settlement. Watertown, Feb. 2. 1771.

TO BE SOLD,

Three Fishing Schooners, lying at Salem, 75, 57 & 50 Tons, five or six Years old, well found, with two suits of Sails, three Shott of Cables, &c.—For further Information enquire either of John Gallison, Esq; or Mr. Richard Hinckly, at Marblehead, or of Melatiah Bourn, Esq; at Boston.

TO BE SOLD,

A compleat Suit of Sails for a Sloop 80 or 90 Tons, have been in use only about forty Days since they came new from the Sail-Maker; together with a Mast, Boom, Gaff and Bowprit.—Enquire of Mr. Samuel Barrett, Sail-Maker.

All Persons indebted to the Estate of Capt. William Fisher, deceased, are ONCE MORE requested to settle their Accounts, if they would avoid being sued.

John Amory, Oliver Wendell, } Executors.

NEW FIGS.

A few Casks of choice new FIGS, at £.18 per Cask, and a Quantity of best Jarr RAISINS, at £.5 5⁰ per Jarr, to be Sold by
WILLIAM JONES,

At his SHOP opposite the Town-House, Boston. Likewise a fresh Assortment of

DRUGS and MEDICINES;

And most Kind of Groceries, cheap for Cash.

Nathan Frazier,

Begs Leave to acquaint his Customers & others that he has removed from Andover to Boston, and has open'd the Store lately improv'd by Mr. Samuel Abbot, at the Corner of Wings Lane, near the Market, where he has to sell at present (Wholesale & Retail) A Small, but General Assortment of English Goods, and expects in the first Spring Vessels a full Supply; of the Arrival of which he will give seasonable Notice.

N. B. His Business is still continued at Andover, and his Customers there may be supplied as heretofore, by Mr. Jedidiah Jewett, & may depend on being well used.

Said Frazier will give Cash, as usual, for Pot Ash, and will take it, deliver'd either at Andover or Boston.

IRISH LINENS,
Bought with the Cash

In IRELAND,

And to be Sold at a very low Price at
Jonathan & John Amory's
Store in King-Street.

At the INTELLIGENCE-OFFICE,
Opposite the GOLDEN-BALL, kept by
Grant Webster,

There is to be Sold,

The best French Indigo, Rhode-Island and Weymouth Cheese, Philadelphia Iron, Maryland Flour & Bread, Madeira & other Wines, West-India & N. E. Rum, Bristol Beer, Russia Duck, new and second-hand Vessels of different sorts, second-hand Sails & Anchors, a new & second-hand Chaife, several Male and Female Negroes, several genteel Houses in this Town, several very good Farms in the Country, Part of a very valuable Lead Mine in the County of Suffolk, a few English Goods, and sundry other Articles, cheap for Cash.—Likewise, several Vessels to be Chartered, and Houses in different Parts of the Town to be Let.—

N. B. Goods of any sort are taken in & sold, Bills of Exchange negotiated, & any kind of Brokerage done at said Office on reasonable Commission.

TO BE SOLD, on reasonable Terms,
Three Lots of Land in the Town

of Nottingham, in the Province of New-Hampshire, either separate or together; the Whole containing 464 Acres. A third Part of the Purchase Money may be paid down, the rest on good Security.—For Particulars enquire of the Printers.

Whereas I the Subscriber have lately removed my Living, and my Wife Ruth Kingman, refuses to remove and live with me as she ought to do.—These therefore are to warn all Persons not to Trust her on my Account also to forbid all Persons trading with her or purchasing any of my Goods or Chattels of her, for I hereby declare that I will not consent to any Bargain she shall make or pay any Debt she may contract after the Date hereof.
ISAAC KINGMAN.

Brigdwater, Jan. 23. 1771.

This is to Notify the Proprietors of Pearson-Town, in the County of Cumberland, that, at a legal Meeting of said Proprietors, held at Falmouth, in said County, on the twelfth Day of June 1770, a Tax of Twenty Shillings was voted to be raised on each Proprietor's Right, for the Support of the Minister, and other Charges of carrying on the Settlement of said Township; and to request them to pay said Tax, as well as all former Arrearages of Taxes due on their several Rights, heretofore granted by said Proprietors, and legally advertised, to Ephraim Jones of said Falmouth, in said County, Treasurer of said Proprietors, or to the Subscribers, the Proprietors Committee, on or before 20th Day of May next; otherwise their several Lots and Rights there will be sold at a Publick Vendue, at the House of Mr. Samuel Moody, Tonholder in said Falmouth, on said 20th Day of May next, for Payment of said Taxes, as the Law directs; the Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock before Noon.

Falmouth, Jan'y 28. 1771. Meser Pearson, } Proprietors
Enoch Freeman, } Committee
Stephen Longfellow }

BOSTON: Printed by T. and J. Fleet.



Containing the freshest Advice,

Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, February 18, 1771.

To the PUBLIC.

BY the late London papers, you are favored with a speech made in the house of Lords, by a noble Lord, who is revered and esteemed by all true friends of liberty and the British constitution.—When this noble Lord arises, who is not silent—when he speaks, who is not attentive—and when the sound echos across the wide atlantic, whose tongue is not applauding.

But I am not a little surprized that, when so many are applauding the speech, so few are alarmed at the danger discovered by it.—Indeed I have heard some say, that Britain is most in danger; and, say they, should Britain fall, America may stand and prosper. That may possibly be the Case: But is there not great danger that the enemies of Britain may think they have a very particular advantage from a suppos'd disaffection in the colonies occasion'd by the cruel treatment they have for a number years had from her? And has not this province been the But of ministerial resentment? Is there not reason to expect they will fancy that a people who have for too long time been contending against chains and fetters, will not be so solicitous about the names of their masters or their places of residence as to trouble themselves much to oppose a new one? Does not this, however chimerical it may be in the mind of a Frenchman or Spaniard, afford sufficient ground for this province to be alarm'd at the approach of war? And have we reason to expect that we shall have so many ships of war and troops to protect us then, as now lie before our Capital, and have been posted there to protect Commissioners and others in a time of profound peace!

My countrymen, be wise, in time, you have several times heretofore, had the importance of military discipline laid before you. But what effect has it had?—At present the found of war grows louder and louder, and seems almost inevitable.

Permit me therefore once more to Address you on this important subject. And, my Countrymen, important it is—for it is more than probable that the salvation of this country (under Heaven) will sooner or later depend upon a well regulated militia—Considering then that your lives, your fortunes, your wives, your children, your religion, your all, is so much concerned in this matter, I earnestly intreat your attention.—And, to make you a little serious, only look back to your worthy ancestors, who first settled in this land, and see at what a dear rate they purchased the fair towns, the pleasant gardens, the fruitful fields which you now enjoy.—See them, in a rigorous reign, for the sake of liberty, civil and religious, leaving their native land—See them tossed on a boisterous ocean—See them at length arrive at this then howling wilderness—See them surprized at the howlings of savage beasts and more savage enemies—See hunger and cold staring them in the face, and mortal sickness sweeping them away.—See them erecting little huts to secure their tender wives and harmless babes from the inclemency of the climate—See them subduing a stubborn soil, with a weapon in one hand fearing least an enemy should spring from his ambush and destroy them—See them full of anxiety, lest while absent, some savage monster should assault their little cottages (which was often the case) and carry into doleful captivity their tender wives, or dash their harmless babes against the stones—See them, when scorched with summers drought, slacking their thirst at the purling stream—See them at mid-day repairing to their little cottages, and there satisfying their appetites with the most coarse fare—See them on Lord's days attending public worship with their weapons in their hands, lest heathens should attack them at their worship. Thus much, my dear countrymen, may suffice to shew at what a dear price this land was purchased. And should you, through carelessness, or inattention, lose it, how will you answer it?—You are generally ready to say “we will spill the last drop of blood in our veins, before we will give it up”—But, my friends, words only will not save it.

Permit me, therefore, to lay two situations of a people before you. In the first place, I will lay before you what I think would be the natural conduct of a wise, prudent and politick people, who are sensible of the blessings they enjoy.—If they lie on the sea coasts, view them on that side; there you'll see forts and castles erected in the most important places; look within their walls, there you'll see implements of war of all kinds laid up in store not only for immediate use, but to supply the places of disabled ones.—Direct your course inland, there you'll see magazines erected in various places; for a prudent people will not trust the whole of their ammunition or stores in one magazine, well knowing that they are not only subject to accidents, but that an enterprising general will always have his eye upon them.—View the militia of the state, this, you'll see, well regulated, the regiments and companies well officer'd, the officers studiously careful to make themselves masters of their duty, and diligently instructing all below them. Turn your eyes on the ranks, and see them in beauteous order ranged, the soldiers well armed, their eyes fixed, and they attentive, obedient and ready, at the word of command, to fly swift as Eagles, fierce as Lions; view the crowd around, who are exempt from adding to the numbers in the ranks, see them encouraging and applauding the manly behaviour of the armed men, see emulation catching from corps to corps, and each striving to excel the other, I might next go on to their civil order, but, as the military is what I have now in view, I shall omit it.

In the next place, let us reverse the scene, and take a view of a people, who seem secure and live at ease, and are unconcerned. If you should traverse their sea coasts, there you'll see their forts and castles tumbling down, or, perhaps, something as bad, never erected. Next turn your eyes inland and search for magazines, but where are they? Next cast your eyes on the militia of the state; there you'll see regiments and companies without officers; or, if they have them, generally careless, unconcerned and ignorant of their duty; and so, of course, incapacitated to instruct those under them. See the ranks in confused order, the soldiers ill arm'd, inattentive, disobedient, talkative when they should be silent. See the crowd around, instead of frowning on disorders, at least, laughing at them, and the disciplining of soldiers treated as a matter of contempt and ridicule.

And now, my countrymen, which of these characters, or whether a middle one is nearest the true condition of this people, I leave the candid reader to determine. If you can claim the first, it is a very good one, you will in such case be always ready to defend yourselves; be careful that you fall not into security; be ever on your guard; your enjoyments are too precious to be neglected.

Should the last character nearest resemble your present condition, it is, my dear countrymen, a very unsafe one. Arouse, and shew yourselves men.—The God of nature has given you as much courage, strength and genius, as any of your enemies.—New-England has heretofore been famous for men of military genius, for soldiers valiant in fight, in the wars in which they have been engaged.—But you must remember the mode of fighting must be altered; your former dexterity, and what you now seem to build upon, is your firing from ambush; this is of the utmost importance in close woody places, where you have trees, rocks, logs, &c. to screen you, which heretofore was the situation of this country. But you are all sensible how much the country is altered in that regard; and so of course, that method of attack which heretofore made you formidable, is now insufficient; this mode of fighting will do on the frontiers; but something more regular and uniform must be performed on the sea coast, and in the old settled towns. Suppose a body of regular troops should land on any part of your sea coast, supposing them to have a number of light field-pieces, and to be well provided with ammunition and stores, how could you make head against them?

I know there are some who boast what great things they would do; I request some of those to lay before the public a plan of operation, that so the militia might practise a little upon it, not knowing how soon we may be called to it. For my own part, I cannot conceive at present, how they could be opposed without disciplined troops. A scattering fire at a distance (and such the fire of undisciplined troops will always be) can never stop them. Could you reasonably suppose that a body of regular troops would always keep the high road (without advance flank or rear guards to scour you from your lurking places) and when they came within one hundred yards of you, should there halt, and so continue, and your marksmen lay well secured; in that case you would destroy a great many of them, while their platoons would do you but little harm. But this supposition is so weak, that I am almost ashamed to mention it, and am heartily sorry that any build upon it. I would beg leave to recommend to such as do, to read the King of Prussia's instructions to the Generals of his army, to be observed by them, when marching thro' woody or mountainous countries.

My countrymen, the art of war is an art that requires no small care and pains to be master of it, altho' so many look upon it as trifling. Therefore be convinced of the importance of it. And should it be thought proper, by those whose right it is, to see that the several regiments within this province, especially those that are within 30 or 40 miles of the sea coast, be well disciplin'd, and each regiment furnished with two light field-pieces, good store of ammunition provided and properly deposited, the arms of the militia kept in good order, (and let me intreat all to unite in this matter) you will then have regiments able to face an enemy in the field, and, while the disciplined troops are attacking the enemy in front (should you ever be called to it) your chosen marksmen posted on their flanks, will pick away their officers, and sorely gall their ranks. After having thus done your duty, you may reasonably hope for a blessing to crown your arms with success; and that your enemies will be scattered and destroyed before you; and that you will still maintain & enjoy this good land, and your posterity after you, until time shall be no more; which is the ardent wish, and hearty prayer of
A MILITARY COUNTRYMAN.

February 12, 1771. *vid pa. 141. & pa. 15. Vol. 4.*

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A wet Nurse, with a good Breast of young Milk, about four Miles from Boston, would take a Child to suckle. For further Information, inquire of Eder and Gill.

See Pitts Speech page 382. & vid pa. 289. & turn to Index.

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S I R,
THE Public have been long enough entertained with the eloquent Invectives, or disguised with the Scour- rily of News-Papers. Such Food, if it be well pre- pared, serves but to corrupt the Palate; if ill dressed, it of- fends the Eye, and kills the keenest Appetite. Let us return, if it be possible, to that plain, substantial Reason, which is the natural Nourishment of an English Under- standing.

The Man, who is not alarmed at the present Situation of this Country, must be too much biased by personal or Party Views, to listen to Argument, or too dull to com- prehend it. Since the Conclusion of the last Peace, we have been engaged in one continued Scene of domestic Contentions. I speak to Facts, not Persons. The ex- traordinary Prorogation of the Irish Parliament, the re- peated Dissolutions of Assemblies in North-America, the open Resistance actually made or threatened by the Ame- ricans, and the Discontents which have prevailed in Eng- land, are sufficient to prove that some continued Defect, some leading Error, has run through all the Measures of Government. That a foreign Enemy should take Ad- vantage of Circumstances so favourable to them, is not extraordinary. It is true that, at present, Things ap- pear tolerably quiet in Ireland, and may perhaps con- tinue so long as the Meeting of that Parliament can be de- ferred. In America the Spirit of Union among themselves, and of Resistance to this Country, seems in a certain De- gree weakened. In England there is some Appearance, that either the leading Men in Opposition have deserted their Principles, or that the People are weary of a Cause which they had adopted as their own. The Truth of such a Representation will be warmly disputed; but I presume the Ministry at least will not find Fault with it. At this Point, I imagine, it is most essential to their Safe- ty and Success, not to suffer themselves to be deceived. They think they have succeeded, because in the Reces of Parliament they do not meet with the same Resistance to which they have been accustomed. But will any Man presume to say that Discontents are annihilated? That the Irish Parliaments are likely to meet the present Lord Lieutenant with a Good-humour? That the Americans are heartily reconciled to us? That they will not take the first Opportunity of discovering their Resentment? Or that the English Nation are likely to forgive a Set of Men, who, as they conceive, have daringly invaded their Rights? If we may judge from the Temper of the Times, there is surely no Reason to suppose that the present Race of Englishmen are more submissive than their Ancestors, or less attached to what they hold to be the Law and Constitution. The Meeting of Parliament will soon shew the Ministry what they have to expect. In the mean Time, they find themselves forced into a foreign War, which, if they had acted with Prudence and Firm- ness a few Months ago, might probably have been avoided. But of this hereafter. It cannot be denied that a King of England, who engages in a foreign War with- out being supported by an hearty Concurrence and Con- fidence of his People, not only runs all the Hazards in- cident to War, but is exposed to the unhappy Necessity of answering to his Subjects for Events, for which other- wise they would never think him accountable. If the Ground be not firm under him, every Effort he makes to annoy the Enemy, will shake his own Establishment. If the People be not Parties with him, they will be the severest Judges of his Conduct. The first Check abroad would in a Moment dissolve the Administration. How far the second might reach, considering the Temper of the People, and the Provocation which they have, or think they have received, is more than a sincere Friend to the House of Hanover can look forward to without Anxiety. Independent of these Considerations (which with a wife Prince ought certainly to have some Weight) it is of the highest Importance to enquire what is actually our State of Offence or Defence in the great Articles which con- stitute the Strength or Weakness of a Nation. I mean, in the first Degree, that Interior Unanimity, without which it is morally impossible that a foreign War can be suc- cessful.—In the next, the Condition of our Finances, the military & naval Force of our foreign Alliances, and the Abilities of those Persons by whom this great Opera- tion is to be directed.—As to the first Article, I have not yet heard it asserted that the People of Ireland, Ame- rica, or England, however affectionate they may be to his Majesty's sacred Person and Family, have any Res- pect for his Servants, or any Confidence in his Govern- ment.—The Ministry themselves confess the contrary. When they look forward to a War as a Means of restor- ing Harmony at Home, they tell us in Effect, that we are a divided, discontented People. To what Degree they think us so, may be collected from the desperate Re- medy they offer us. When they applaud themselves for the Victory, which they would be supposed to have gain- ed over the Spirit of the People, what is it but declaring that they consider the People as their Enemies, and have forced them to submit? How far that apparent Conquest and Submission may be relied on, is a Point which, in the present Conjuncture, deserves to be considered by his Majesty. It never can be his Interest to make it a Mat- ter of Indifference to the English Nation, who governs, or what Family is upon the Throne. From the Temper of the People let us turn our Eyes to the other great Re- sources, without which a War cannot be supported. At the Conclusion of the last War the public Debt amount- ed to upwards of One Hundred and Forty eight Millions. Since that Time the Reduction of the principal Debt does not, at the highest Computation, exceed Six compleat Millions.

Such has been the Oeconomy of Eight continued Years of Peace; and surely it is a melancholy Consideration, that although, in that Period, no one Tax has been taken off, except a Quarter of the Land-tax, no more has been done in eight Years towards reducing the national Debt, than what a War of two Years Continuance will probably run up again. The Shock, which the bare Approach of War has given to public Credit, shews what we may ex- pect upon an actual Rupture; how much our Difficul- ties will increase with the Extent of our military Efforts, and how near to Bankruptcy any unfortunate Event will probably reduce us. In this Condition of public Credit,

I know of no Resource to support an expensive War, but the general Confidence of the People in his Majesty's Go- vernment. Without it I affirm, that it will be impos- sible to borrow any large Sum of Money in this Country. With regard to the State and Disposition of the Army, I see that the English and Irish Parliaments have pro- vided for a military Force, which upon Paper looks suffi- ciently formidable. But I call upon those who are in- formed (and I hope it will be one of the first Enquiries made in Parliament) to tell us whether this be only an apparent, or a real effective Army. I very much fear it will be found, that upon the whole the Army is neither compleat in Numbers, nor in Discipline any Way fit for Service. And, to speak plainly, Sir, how can it be other- wise? In Ireland Mr. Luttrell is Commander in Chief; in England my good Lord Barrington. Supposing the Condition of the Army to be ever so favourable, will any Man presume to affirm that this Country can engage in a foreign War, and leave from fifteen to twenty Bat- talions locked up in America, with no other Employ- ment than to keep our own Subjects in Order. The unaccountable, contradictory Measures pursued by Go- vernment, have not only deprived us of the Affections and Assistance of the Americans (which in War they have been at all Times ready to contribute) but oblige us to keep, in a State something worse than inactive, a Force, which might be employed against the Enemy. If the strict Right of Taxation were ever so clear; if the legal Argument were ever so conclusive, a War cannot be main- tained, while three Millions of our Subjects either stand neuter, or are ready to take Part against us. Necessity will compel us to revert at last to Lord Chatham's Doc- trine, and leave the Americans to tax themselves. That great Man's Declarations with respect to America, have injured him in the Opinion of the World. Some of his greatest Admirers did not think they were defensible. Facts and Experience have however done Justice to the Superiority of his Understanding. He now appears to have formed his Judgment of Measures dangerous, or be- neficial, to the whole Empire, upon a larger Scale, and upon a more extensive View than those, who argued per- haps more in the Forms of Logic than he did.

As to the Navy, there are some material Questions to be asked. When a Motion was made last Session for exa- mining into the State of the Navy, was not an augmen- tation of six thousand Seamen proposed by the Lords in the Opposition, and was it not rejected with Disdain by his Majesty's Servants? Did not Lord Weymouth, early in June last, receive authentic and unquestionable In- formation of the Spanish Expedition against Falkland Islands? Why was that Information sunk? Why was it not then resolved to equip a proper naval Force? Is the Secretary of State so ignorant of the Law of Nations, as not to know that hostile Preparations are equivalent to actual Hostilities, and that they justify not only Measures of Precaution and Defence, but even of Prevention? Had this wise and necessary Step been taken four Months ago, we might now have had a respectable Force ready to act. We should have had Time to man a Fleet, without recur- ring to a Method, never justifiable but in the last Extre- mity, at all Times odious.—and particularly so at present, from the uncommon Violence and Brutality with which it has been attended.

Since it cannot be doubted (and I believe the Ministry have already been candid enough to confess it) that sooner or later, France will take Part with Spain against us (of which a continental War will probably be the Con- sequence) it may be proper to enquire what Engagements, what Alliances we have formed with the other Powers of Europe, and whether any Measures have been taken for the Security of the King's Dominions in Germany? I am ready enough to believe that his present Majesty has not the same Predilection for Hanover, which in the late King was certainly a prevailing Passion; but I never will believe, until convinced by Experience, that any Mi- nister can long continue at the Head of Affairs, who suf- fers Hanover to be sacrificed. The Interest is too im- mediate and personal to the King, and his Family, to be given up by a Servant of the Crown. I hope indeed that the Idea of defending Hanover with an English Army, is for ever banished from our Councils. But there are other Measures less hazardous, and perhaps more effectual; and such, I hope, have been adopted. The Minister, who defends Hanover with the least Expence of English Treas- ure, will do all that can be expected. Whether any Treaties or Alliances on the Continent have been formed for this Purpose, is a Question which, I doubt not, will soon come home to the Ministry.

The Mention of a German War leads me to take No- tice of the Injustice with which, I think, in this Article, the Character of a great Statesman has been treated. It has been a common Reproach against him, that his Conduct, after he entered the Cabinet, was inconsistent with his early Declarations in Parliament. To judge fairly of a Minister, we should consider not only what he did, but what his Situation would permit him to do. Let it be remembered that Mr. Pitt was called upon by the united Voice of the English People, to save this Country; and that, without yielding to Terms for Hanover, he could not have been Minister. But there is another Con- sideration of greater Weight.—When he declared that he would never consent to sending a single Man to Ger- many, it was then a Matter open to Choice and Deliber- ation, and I do not think we are authorized to question his Sincerity. When he became Minister, the Choice was no longer clear and entire before him. An English Army was actually in Germany; so that he had then only to determine, whether he would prosecute that War with Vigour, or suffer both the Country and Army to be lost. If the first was a wise or unavoidable Resolution, the enormous Expences, which attended it, do not form any criminal Imputation upon his Character. He direct- ed the Operations of the War, and when he retired from public Affairs, I have not heard that he was much the richer for any Thing he got by the Contrabands in Ger- many. The Harpies who plundered this Country, were under another Direction. *vid Chatham's Speech, pa.*

From the foregoing Observations some Idea may be collected of the Circumstances in which we must meet a foreign War. The more critical they are, the more his Majesty's Choice of a proper Person to take the leading Conduct of his Affairs, becomes interesting and impor-

tant. If I am not ill-informed, it is now the Practice for each Minister to speak separately to his Majesty on the Business of his particular Department. By these Means no one Man is answerable for the great general Measures of Government; and, with respect to the Sovereign, I suppose there is some secret Purpose of Policy in keeping the Ministers dependent on himself, or some Body else, and making them Balance one another. How long such a System could be maintained in Time of Peace, is not at present worth enquiring. In War I am sure it cannot possibly be supported. The Conduct of military Ope- rations, from their very Nature, cannot depend upon the Debates of a Council, but must refer to a single, un- divided Direction. It is in War principally that the Power of the Crown is what the Law calls it, *executive*; and if these Propositions be true, I would ask with Candour, for I really wish to be informed, is there a Man of sufficient Experience and Abilities, in the present Administration, who will stand forth, and declare to the Nation, that he takes upon himself the Management of the War? Will Viscount Barrington animate the Troops? Will my Lord Hillsborough pledge his Person to the Public? Will my Lord Gower, and Halifax, and Rochford, consent to draw Lots for Precedence? Or must we wait for Mr. Conways final Determination? When such Names are mentioned, Enquiry stops. The Title conveys the Cha- racter, and the Nomenclator is a Satyrist.

The Choice then seems finally to rest between Lord Weymouth and Lord North. To say that Lord Wey- mouth has not shewn Talents sufficient to compensate for the Want of Experience, is speaking of him with Ten- derness and Relieve. The Events of St. George's Fields had more the Air of an Execution, than a Cam- paign; and without meaning to be severe upon his Letter to the Magistrates, I must confess I look for another Strain of Temper, Deliberation, and Dignity, in the In- structions which are to be given to the Commanders of our Fleets and Armies.

It is not easy to say in what Manner his Lordship has since been employed; but, if every other Objection were removed, it is much to be doubted whether the first Lord of the Treasury will yield the Post of Honour to a Se- cretary of State, and cordially confine himself to find Ways and Means for supporting the Reputation and Ex- pence of his Colleague's Measures.

Lord North has affectedly taken Occasion to declare, that he thinks himself responsible for nothing but the Fi- nances. What Merit he has shewn in that Department, is not the present Question. The Holders of four per Cent did not place all the Confidence in his Skill, which might have been expected, and his Lottery Tickets are considerably under their original Valuation. But, in the Name of Truth and Common-sense, are we so destitute of Experience and Abilities, that, in Conjunction, which calls for the Advice of the wisest Men in this Country, we shall have no Resource but in the Pupil of Mr. Gren- ville, the first Clerk of the Duke of Grafton, the De- puty of Lord Bute?—Shall we look-up to a Minister, who subsists upon an Interest he is ashamed to acknowledge, and who, the higher we trace his Connexions, must sink the lower in the public Esteem; I will not depart from the Moderation I have hitherto observed, nor oppress a modest Man, who, by his own Declarations, seems con- scious of his Incapacity.

The Reader cannot mistake, nor do I wish to conceal the Object of this Paper. It is the Duty of every good Subject to speak his Sentiments plainly. Lord Chatham has once already saved this Country. There is no Room now for the little Intrigues of the Cabinet. He *must* be called upon; the Nation expect it: He *must* be Minister. To-day it might be made an Act of voluntary Grace and Favour to the People: To-morrow it will be necessary; the next Day unavoidable.

A WHIG, and an ENGLISHMAN.
From the ESSEX GAZETTE of Tuesday last.
Mr. HALL, Please to insert the following.

THE 5th of November has long been observ- ed in the principal towns and cities in the British dominions, to perpetuate the horrid Pow- der-Plot, a diabolical scheme devised by the Papists to blow up the King and parliament, and we in America, like true sons of Britain, haters of pope- ry, and firm friends to the protestant religion and liberty, have annually joined with our brethren in Great-Britain in commemorating the Popish Plot, and in bearing testimony against those sons of Belial, who aimed at the destruction of our religion and liberty.—But a far more memorable day, now calls for our commemoration! a day of blood and slaughter! a day wherein five Americans were in- humanly murdered by the tools of tyrants.—Ty- rants, who after the example of the first Popish plotters, formed a plan to blow up all the liberties of the Americans.—Surely if the 5th of Novem- ber was worthy to be remembered 150 years, the 5th of March should be commemorated so long as America has a name.—Therefore it is proposed, that the 5th of November be disregarded for the future, and the 5th of March observed in its stead forever—as a warning to all generations to come, to guard against the fatal effects of standing armies—to keep up a spirit of liberty, which is so essen- tial to human happiness, and to impress the minds of men with the necessity of watching against Ty- ranny, (as all human governments have a natural tendency that way,) and to fill the minds of all ranks of people with the utmost abhorrence and detestation of those fordid Sons of Adam, who would enslave their fellow men.

383 New-Hampshire, February 5th 1771.

A young hearty Woman, with a good young Bearer of Milk, that can be well recommend- ed, would go into a Gentleman's Family to suckle.

Enquire of Edes and Gill. Vol. 2

Witness Charles Y. Col. rewarded for standing a Candidate in the Room of Mr. Wilkes, pa. 535-538-550.
Secretary of War. * See Pitts Speech page 403. Vol. 1. Impresing Seamen. & L. Chatham.
See Page 188 Vol. 2, when the mob assembled to see Wilkes. See page 472 Vol. 2. L. North.
= when the massacre was, pa. 60.

CHARLESTOWN, (S. Carolina) December 25.

At one o'clock this day, the town was alarmed with the cry of fire, which proved to be in a wooden building belonging to Mr. Champneys, on his wharf, near to the new Exchange, occupied by Mr. Jonathan Clarke and son, Mr. John Marley, (where he kept his counting-room) and a shoemaker and his family, which in a short time consumed the same, with all the gold and silver work in Mr. Clarke's shop, and the shop goods, liquors, and books of accounts: The flames communicating from this building to the range of stores on the opposite side, also belonging to Mr. Champneys, soon consumed Messrs. George and John Blaikie's Cooper shop, the shop of Mr. Joseph Turpin, jun., and a shoemaker's shop. The stores of Hugh Swinton, William Sykes, John Cogdell, and George Kincald, as also his Cooper shop, being adjoining to the last mentioned buildings, likewise took fire, and were entirely consumed, together with great quantities of all kinds of goods, liquors, &c. so that of those two range of buildings none were saved, but Tebout's blacksmiths shop, Mr. Robinson's blockmaker shop, and Mr. Loocock's store. The long range of stores on the opposite side, belonging to Col. Beale, were also consumed, and Messrs. Daniel and Isaac Bourdeaux, as well as Capt. Blewer, suffered greatly thereby, not having time to remove their effects. The corner store in the possession of Mr. Fenwick Bull, on Col. Beale's wharf, fronting Elliott-street and the Bay, also took fire, which, with the rest of that range, were entirely consumed, together with vast quantities of goods, liquors, &c. and at Mr. Nathaniel Russell's store the flames were happily subdued, through the vigilance of the inhabitants, and the engines being well supplied with water. The wind being due north, was a most favourable circumstance for the town, as it drove the flames clear of the buildings on the Bay. The damage sustained by this fire, it is imagined, will amount to seven thousand pounds sterling. A schooner belonging to Mr. Kirk, being aground in Col. Beale's dock, had her rigging burnt, and received some other damage. The Lower-market house was cut down, it being apprehended that the flames would have reached so far.

We cannot pass unnoticed the friendly aid of Capt. Robinson, of his Majesty's ship Powey, who voluntarily lent an officer and a party of seamen to the assistance of the distressed, and we hear that they were very instrumental in getting the fire under.

PHILADELPHIA, January 31.

We hear, that about 80 people from Ealton, headed by Justice Ogden, and his brother Capt. Ogden, within two or three weeks past went to take the fort at Wyoming, which was in possession of one Stewart and about 20 men. On Justice Ogden's demanding the fort, Stewart told him, if he would send in Capt. Ogden, they would talk the matter over coolly; but as soon as Capt. Ogden entered the fort, Stewart clapt a pistol to his breast and shot him dead; soon after which, Stewart and his men march'd off peaceably, leaving two New-England men behind, who were taken and sent to this city by Justice Ogden.

NEW YORK.

In the Debates of the General Assembly at New-York on the 25th of January last, Robert R. Livingston, Esq; appearing in the Assembly Chamber, and producing an Indenture of his being elected, and returned a Representative for the Manor of Livingston; and the same being read, Mr. Speaker asked, whether two Members should wait upon one of the Commissioners, appointed to qualify the Representatives to serve in this present General Assembly, and see Mr. Livingston qualified. A Motion was then made, Whether the Exclusion of any Officer under the Crown, or other Persons (not disqualified by Law) from Seats in this House, by a bare Resolve of the House, will not be a high Invasion of the fundamental Rights of our Constituents in the Freedom of Elections, an Abridgment of the Authority of the other Branches of the Legislature; subversive of our happy Constitution, and tending to the Erection of a Republic in this Colony. Debates arose, but finally the Question was put, Whether two Members should wait upon one of the Commissioners appointed to qualify the Representatives to serve in this present General Assembly, and see Mr. Livingston qualified? Which passed in the Negative, 15 to 7. And then a Resolve passed, That the Exclusion of the Judges of the Supreme Court, from their Seats, by a Resolve of the House, will not be an Invasion of the fundamental Rights of the People in the Freedom of their Elections, nor an Abridgment of the Authority of the other Branches of the Legislature; is not subversive of our happy Constitution, nor tending to the Erection of a Republic in this Colony; but an Exertion of that Right which the Constitution has lodged in the Representatives of the People. 15 for the Resolve, 7 against it.

NEWPORT, January 4.

Friday Evening, about half after 7 o'clock, this town was again greatly alarmed with the cry of fire, which was said to be at the long-wharf; upon which, with the greatest expedition, in a few minutes, the inhabitants had the engines, fire-hooks, &c. down the wharf, when no fire could be found: But the man, who was said to have cried fire first, taken up and committed to Jail, and next day examined, when the fact not being proved against him, he was re-committed, to be examined again this day.

PORTSMOUTH, February 15.

Last Saturday a Schooner belonging to this Town, laden with Corn, &c. from Cape Ann, was cast ashore just below Fort-Point, the Cargo mostly Saved, the Schooner 'tis tho't will be got off but considerably Damaged. We hear of four or five coating Vessels being cast away between this and Calco-Bay, in the storm on Saturday last, likewise of several lives being lost.

The Creditors to the Estate of

the late Henry Vassal, Esq; are notified, that the Time limited to prove their Claims, expires the 17th instant. See Draper's Paper of Sept. 20th last.

Query—doth not this House, are the House of Commons, in excluding a legal member as they did in excluding J^r. Wilkes Esq^r a poor Creature, but fit to be a Fool? *See page 392*

BOSTON, February 18.

We hear the Referees gave in their Report last Monday Morning in a Cafe depending between Mr. Molineux, and Thomas Mewes, wherein the Former's Demand was for £309 2 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; the latter for £417 11 0, and awarded in Favour of Mr. Molineux, a Balance of £117 9 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The following is a Paragraph of the Award.

"We further report, that as the Parties have made demand upon each other for Defamation—We have fully considered of the same, and find upon Evidence that the said Mewes has defamed the Character and Reputation of said Molineux, by suggesting, that said Molineux, had in some Articles, he supply'd said Mewes with, charg'd him a much higher Price than he ought to have done according to the Agreement before made between them for such Articles—This upon strict Examination, appears plain and full to us, to be entirely groundless, and without the least Foundation; but as Mr. Molineux has intimated to us that he is desirous only of having his Character stand fair as to this heinous Charge; and we considering the low Circumstances of said Mewes, do for this, award to said Molineux, only the sum of five Shillings."

It is certain that the Referee chosen by Mewes, has declared, that if Mewes had been a Man in Circumstances, they would have given Mr. Molineux very large Damages.

The late stormy Weather has prevented the Post-Riders performing their Stages regularly: The New-York Post did not arrive till Monday last, and is not expected again 'till Saturday next. And the Mail due by the Hartford Post last Wednesday did not arrive 'till Friday—No News by either.

Wednesday Afternoon died here Mr. JAMES HILL, aged 76 Years: A Gentleman well respected: He has been in Commission as Tide-Surveyor for the Port of Bolton 20 Years. His Remains were decently inter'd last Saturday Afternoon.

SAYS Cassius to Brutus, why whence all this pother? I'm spiteful, and livid; not I, but another: I say, that's, you say, I do vow and do swear, A TYRANT, ye Gods! sure no Mortal can bear; I own 'tis malicious, nay more, 'tis not true, I've a Hell in my Breast, and a Devil or two; To speak of a harmless sweet Tyrant in Spite, Indeed is quite naughty—I do not do right; Not I, my own self, no, 'tis you are malicious: How keen is that Satyr, that makes Brutus, Cassius.

SOCIA.

The following Recipe is warmly recommended to our quack-Postmaster, to be taken every Morning fasting, for a Month.

R. Honesty 2 Drachms, Truth 1 Drachm, Penetration half a Scruple, Common Sense a sufficient Quantity to make the whole into a Bolus.

This continued may purge the Film from the weak-eyed Cassius, he may then possibly be apprized of his Danger, and become as sagacious as Balaam's Ass.

QUERE, If the Quirist in Draper's Gazette does not think that a Swarm of Placemen and Pensioners, rioting on the Spoils of their Country, would not have the greatest Tendency to restore the Liberties of it?

Some Time past, his Majesty's honorable Board of Commissioners have been pleased to advance JOHN MALCOM, Esq; late Tide-Surveyor of Newport in Rhode-Island, to be his Majesty's Comptroller in Carratook in North-Carolina, in the North County.

Messrs. EDES & GILL.

Please to insert the following in your much-esteemed Paper, and you'll oblige your humble servant, JOHN MALCOM.

WHEREAS three Officers belonging to his Majesty's Navy us'd me very ill sometime past, by cutting Buttons from my Hussar Cloak in a private Manner, and carrying them off in their Pockets, which I resented; and on Friday the 15th Instant I met with one of them, whose Name was Davis, two other Officers being with him—And as said Davis had not given me Gentleman-like Satisfaction as he sundry Times promis'd, I again demanded Satisfaction of him, and he struck me with a Stick—I then gave him a genteel Basting or Caning, and sent him off, bidding him if he pleas'd to go and acquaint his Commodore that a Boston-born Man had given him the said Davis a genteel Trimming.

Boston, Feb. 1771.

JOHN MALCOM.

TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

On THURSDAY EVENING next,

At his usual Place of Sale;

Broad Cloths—Serges,—Plains,—Callimancoes,—Baizes wide and narrow—Checks—Irish Hollands—Cambricks—Mens, Womens & Childrens Hosiery—Ducks—Oznabrigs—Handkerchiefs, &c. House Furniture, as Tables, Chairs, Feather Beds, &c. Wearing Apparel, Watches, &c.

On WEDNESDAY next,

At TEN o'Clock in the Morning,

Will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street,

A great Variety of English Goods, among which are—a fine Assortment of 3, 4, 7-8, and yard-wide Irish Linens, Manchester Cotton Checks, Callicoes, Cambricks, plain and flower'd Mullins, black and blue Velvets, Silk Handkerchiefs, worsted and yarn Hosiery, mill'd Caps, Sailors Dutch Caps, Kersey Waistcoats, White and Check Shirts, Table Cloths, Sheets, Towels, Pillow Cases, &c. &c. &c.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

—Wednesday next,—Ten o'Clock.—

MASSACHUSETTS SPY.

To all LOVERS of NEWS, POLITICKS, true LIBERTY, and the FREEDOM of the PRESS.

THE Massachusetts Spy, open to all Parties, but influenced by None, which was proposed to be published on Tuesdays, will, at the Request of a great Number of the Subscribers for that Paper, be published every THURSDAY; by which Means the Publisher will have the Advantage of inserting what News may be brought by the Hartford Post, who arrives on Wednesday Evenings. The 6th Number of the Enlargement will be published on the 7th Day of March next. All those who are kind enough to encourage this Undertaking, are desired to give in their Names as soon as they conveniently can.

N. B. The SPY will be printed on Demy Paper, every Number to contain four Pages large Folio, and every Page four Columns. The Price Six Shillings and eight Pence, Lawful Money per Annum, one half to be paid on the Delivery of the first Paper, and the other half at the Expiration of the Year after said Publication.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by J. Thomas, Printer and Publisher at his Printing-Office in Union-Street, near the Market. Also, by Mr. Z. Fowle, in Back-Street; Mr. A. Barclay, Bookseller in Cornhill; Messrs. Kneeland & Adams, Printers, in Milk Street; Mr. J. Boyles in Marlborough-street; Mr. D. Kneeland, Printer, Head of Queen Street. Mr. W. Calder, Painter, and Mr. J. Larkin, Chairmaker, in Charlestown; Mr. J. Hiller, Watchmaker in Salem; Mr. M. Belcher, in Bridgewater; and others with whom Subscription Papers are left.

Boston, February 18, 1771.

To the PUBLIC. That the POST-STAGE from

and to Portsmouth in New-Hampshire, lately put up at the Sign of the Admiral Vernon in King-Street, Bolton, is now removed to Mrs. Bean's at the Sign of the Ship on Launch, in the said Street, where it arrives on Wednesdays, and sets out for Portsmouth every Friday, by which Passengers and Packages will be carefully conveyed, by the Public's most obedient, and very humble Servants.

Feb. 15, 1771.

JOHN STAVERS.

BENJAMIN HART.

TO BE LETT,

A Dwelling-House in Cambridge,

about three Quarters of a Mile from the College, and Meeting-House; not so far from the Church—Together with a Barn, and about 18 Acres of good Land, consisting of Orchard, Pasture, Tillage and Mowing Ground, conveniently situated for a Place of Retirement from the Noise and Unhealthiness of the Town. Enquire of the Printers.

To be Sold in Temple-Street, West Part of Boston,

A Convenient Dwelling-House, with two Rooms on a Floor, a Brick Bakehouse with two large Ovens, bolting Mills, a large Bread Room, a Stable, Flour House, and a good Well of Water, together with a Garden. The Land 90 Feet square. For further Particulars, enquire of Edes & Gill.

At £.6 10s. Old Tenor per Hundred, A Quantity of new Philadelphia

FLOUR to be Sold at Joseph Palmer's Store on Idiot's T. Alley, a few Barrels of superfine FLOUR.

To be sold at Public Sale, on the Twentieth Day of March next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the late Dwelling-House of Caleb Dana, jun. deceased,

A Variety of Household Furniture, Husbandry Utensils, a Chaise, and also a large Quantity of choice Sole and Upper Leather in small Lots, about 100lb in each Lot, being the Estate of the said Caleb Dana.

SARAH DANA

Administratrix of said Estate.

Cambridge, Feb. 16, 1771.

All Persons indebted to the Estate

of John Pulling, late of Boston, deceased, are desired to make Payment to Jerusha Pulling and John Pulling, Executors to said Estate, and those who have any Demands thereon, are desired to bring in their Accounts to said Executors in order for Settlement.

Boston, Feb. 15th, 1771.

Whereas Dorcas, the Wife of me

the Subscriber, has behaved in a very unbecoming Manner, and threatens further to involve me in Difficulties: THIS is therefore to forbid all Persons from trusting her on my Account, as I will not pay Debts of her contracting from henceforward.

Boston, Feb. 12, 1771.

DAVID OSBORN.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BOSTON.

ENTERED IN.

NONE.

CLEARED OUT.

Chapman for Philadelphia, and Blodget for Surranam.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Badger for Virginia, and Symmes for LONDON.

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, since our last, Five Whites. Two Blacks.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Ten.

High Water at BOSTON for this present Week.
Monday, 11 min. after 2 } Friday, 54 min. after 4
Tuesday, 40 min. after 2 } Saturday, 48 min. af. 5
Wednesday, 28 m. af. 3 } Lord's Day 44 m. af. 6
Thursday, 10 min. af. 4 } New M. 14 Day 2 Aftern.

HIS Majesty's Post-Master General, having (for the better facilitating of Correspondence between Great Britain and America) been pleased to add a fifth Packet-Boat to the Station between Falmouth and New-York: Notice is hereby given, That the Mail for the future, will be closed at the Post-Office in New-York, at Twelve of the Clock at Night, on the first Tuesday in every Month, and dispatched by a Packet the next Day for Falmouth.

By Command of the D. Post-Master General,
ALEXANDER COLDEN, Secry.
General Post-Office,
New-York, Jan. 22, 1771.

FRAL WINES, newly imported,
TO BE SOLD AT
Blanchard's Wine-Cellar,
Dock-Square,
BOSTON.
With all other Sorts of genuine neat Wine, usually imported into this Market.
West-India-Rum—Old Spirit—Brandy.
Bristol Beer, Taunton Ale, and London Porter, at a Pilsener a Bottle, or Two Dollars per Dozen.
Choice Flask Oyl, at 15s. old Tenor per Flask.

All Persons who have Demands
on the Estate of the late Mr. George Holmes of Boston, Distiller, deceased, and all indebted to said Estate, are desired to apply to the Subscriber, sole surviving Executor to the same, in order for Settlement.
BENJAMIN MULBERRY HOLMES.
Likewise all Persons who have Demands on the Estate of the late Mrs. Ann Holmes, Widow, and those indebted to her, are desired to apply as above.

TO BE LETT,
A convenient Brick Dwelling-
House, near the Chapel in School-Street, three Rooms on a Floor, & in very good Repair. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

The Noble Science of DEFENCE,
commonly called the BACK-SWORD,
IS taught by DONALD McALPINE, at Mr. Joseph Northaps, Silk-Dyer, near the Mill-Bridge, and leading down to the New Mills—Where Gentlemen may be instructed at any Hour. He proposes teaching on Evenings, for the Benefit of those whose Business will not permit them to attend in the Day-Time.

THE Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Honorable Foster Hutchinson, Esq; Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk, to examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of Mr. William Tilly, late of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, Merchant, deceased—GIVE NOTICE, that we shall attend said Service at Mr. John Colman's, at the Sign of General Wolf, from 6 to 9 o'Clock the second Monday of this and the five following Months.
Feb. 9, MOSES DESHON,
1771. JACOB WENDELL.

TO BE SOLD,
A Tenotomy, about Six Miles from Boston, a large House that was formerly built for a Tavern, with upwards of seven Acres of Land, a Barn, a good Garden, and an excellent Well of Water. It is about a Quarter of a Mile from the Meeting House. Enquire of Edes and Gill.

All Persons who are indebted to
Mr. Thomas Lee, are desired to pay their respective Balances to the Subscriber, living in Ann-Street; and those to whom he is indebted, to apply to her for Payment.
Boston, Jan. 20. 1771. JANE LEE.

A Parcel of the best Russia Duck;
ALSO,

A large Assortment of most valuable
DRUGS and MEDICINES, warranted genuine; and a very beautiful and complete Chest of MEDICINES, with Directions. ALSO,

Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves and Nutmegs,
and two Casks of Jamaica RUM Twelve Months old, will be sold very cheap for the Cash, by the above JANE LEE.

A likely Negro Boy, about 15
Years of Age, that can be well recommended is wanted.
Enquire of Edes and Gill.

TO BE SOLD BY
JOSEPH HALL,
In Cole-Lane, opposite Mr. Winslow's Distill House,
By Wholesale or Retail.

New-England and West-India
RUM, old Jamaica Spirits, Brandy, Wine, Cinnamon, Clove, Anniseed & Snake Root Waters, Lemons by the Box or Hundred, & all Kinds of Groceries at the lowest Rates.

TAKEN out of the House of the Subscriber, one Silk Crimson Damask Bed-Quilt, one Pair white Tabby Stays, two Capuchins one Velvet one Padufoy, and a Number of other Articles, too many for an Advertisement.—If the Person or Persons that hath them in Possession, doth not return them without further Notice, He shall take such Methods as the Law directs, which will be no Way agreeable to him, nor any Advantage to them that have them in Possession.
BENJAMIN SAULT.

Nathan Frazier
Begs Leave to acquaint his Cus-
tomers, and others, that he has Removed from Andover to Boston, and has opened the Store lately improved by Mr. Samuel Abbot, at the Corner of Wing's-Lane, near the Market, where he has to sell at present (Wholesale & Retail) A Small, but General Assortment of English Goods, and expects in the first Spring Vessels a full Supply; of the Arrival of which he will give seasonable Notice.

N. B. His Business is still continued at Andover, and his Customers there may be supplied as heretofore, by Mr. Josiah Tenewitz, and may depend on being well used. Said Frazier will give Cash, as usual, for Pot-Ash, and will take it, delivered either at Boston or Andover.

Irish Linens and Bayes,
Tickenburg and Oznabrigs,
Ravens Duck and Russia Drab,
Wool and Cotton Cards,
Testaments,—Snuff,
With a few Articles imported two Years ago,
To be Sold very cheap, by
Samuel Eliot,
At his Shop near the Head of Dock-Square,
just above the Market?

LOST a small Yawl-built Boat, on Friday Night the 25th of January; the extreme Length about 14 Feet, painted red within Side, the upper Streak without, red with a yellow Border, and black under; with a false Keel, three Inches deep: Had a Malt-Hole in the Fore Sheets, and another in each of the Midship Thwarts.—Whoever can give an Account of her to the Printers, so as she may be recovered, shall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

To be sold at Public Vendue, by James Fowle, Benjamin Edwards, Esq; and William Fox, Saddler, all of Woburn.

A good Farm, consisting of about
Seventy Acres good Orcharding, Pasturing, Mowing, Plowing and Wood Lands, lately the Estate of David Richardson, of said Woburn, also a House and Barn on the Premises. Said Farm is well Watered, and about Two Miles from the Meeting-House in the first Parish in said Town: Said Sale to be at the House of James Fowle, Esq; Innholder, in said Woburn, on Tuesday the 5th Day of March next, at Three of the Clock Afternoon. For further Particulars enquire of said Fowle, Edwards and Fox.

THIS is to notify the Proprietors of Pearson-Town, in the County of Cumberland, that, at a legal Meeting of said Proprietors, held at Falmouth in said County, on the Twelfth Day of June 1770, a Tax of Twenty Shillings was Voted to be raised on each Proprietor's Right, for the Support of the Minister, and other Charges for carrying forward the Settlement of said Township; and to request them to pay said Tax; as well as all former Arrearages of Taxes due on their several Rights, heretofore granted by said Proprietors, and legally advertised, to Ephraim Jones of said Falmouth, Treasurer of said Proprietors, or to the Subscribers the Proprietors Committee, on or before the 20th Day of May next, otherwise their several Lots and Rights there, will be sold at Public Vendue, at the House of Mr. Samuel Moody, Innholder in said Falmouth, on said 20th Day of May next, for Payment of said Taxes, as the Law directs. The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon.
Falmouth, Jan. 23, 1771. Moses Pearson, Prop'r
Enoch Freeman, Com-
Stephen Longfellow, mittee.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the honorable Judge of Probate, &c. for the County of Cumberland, Commissioners to examine the Claims of the several Creditors to the Estate of Joshua Freeman, late of Falmouth, in said County, Gentleman, deceased, represented Insolvent; and Six Months from this Date being allowed for that Purpose—Hereby give public Notice that we shall attend that Business at the House of Capt. James Milk in said Falmouth, in said Falmouth, on the last Tuesday of each of said Months, when and where the several Creditors are requested to bring in their Claims, and prove their Debts.
Falmouth, Dec. 24, 1770. Ephraim Jones,
Benjamin Mussey.

To be Sold or Exchanged for Wild Land in the Country,
A House and Barn, and about 30
Acres of Land, in the Town of Concord, lying upon the Great Road, and within three Quarters of a Mile of the Meeting-House.—Inquire of Edes and Gill for further Particulars.

TO BE SOLD,
A likely Negro Lad about 18
Years old, is hearty and strong, has had the Small-Pox, and can be well recommended.

To be Sold by Order of the General Court,
The Real Estate of Isaac Whit-
terore, late of Spencer, in the County of Worcester, deceased, lying in Spencer aforesaid, on the Post-Road, about three Quarters of a Mile from the Meeting-House, consisting of about 122 Acres of excellent Pasture, plough and mowing Land, well watered the whole Year, and also turned to great Advantage; it is sufficient to maintain near 20 Head of Cattle, Summer and Winter, with a valuable House and Barn thereon, and a good Spot for a Saw-Mill.

For further Particulars, enquire of Jeremiah Whittemore, Innholder in Spencer, and Administrator on said Deceased's Estate.
Spencer, Jan. 15, 1771.

To the impartial PUBLICK.

IT is with great reluctance I appear in print, but it is become necessary, as I have been represented to the Publick in an odious light, by a set of men who cannot bear any should live but themselves.

To set this affair in a clear light, it is proper to acquaint the Publick; that about twelve months ago I set up an Apothecary's shop in Worcester, which was disagreeable to a certain number of men who would if possible monopolize (to themselves) all the Profits of the Town.

In this situation my conduct was narrowly inspected, and unfortunately for me I gave them an opportunity, by taking up the body of one Linley, who was executed on the 25th of October last, with no other view than the advantage of having a skeleton in town, whereby other surgeons, and myself, might gain further Knowledge of the human structure.

At this they rejoiced, proclaiming I had done for myself. I must leave the town, I ought to be hanged, &c. till they enraged some people to such a degree, that a number, after consulting lawyers to know if I had laid myself open to the law, (refusing to prosecute me without mercy,) finding I had not, they came in a riotous manner to my house, demanding the body, which I deliver'd; desiring they would keep it cover'd, as it was not in a condition to be seen; instead of taking my advice, (with a view to irritate the minds of the people) they exposed it the remainder of the day to as many as they could collect, which had the desired effect, so much that they surrounded my house soon after, in the night, blowing horns, ringing bells, hanging up a dead bitch before my door, &c.

Notwithstanding all they did, the thinking part of the people considering my ultimate design was to get knowledge, which would tend to the publick good, my practice and custom return'd as formerly. But being hitherto baffled in their attempts, they published an anonymous advertisement respecting me, as using the body in an inhuman manner, and contrary to his desire. I can make oath I did not know his desire (it was known only to a few) till after the affair happen'd.

And that their advertisement might take the greatest effect, they inform you it is truth and attested by five respectable gentlemen: these gentlemen I allow to be as worthy as any, and I believe the Publick will think so; when they are inform'd, they were requested to sign their advertisement, but one and all refused, on account of its being a spiteful, ill-natured malicious thing.

Having represented the facts just & truly as they were, I leave it to the impartial Publick; whether or not I ought to be represented to the world in such an infamous manner, as these men and their dependants have done.

After examining the whole with candor, I hope my friends and customers will see through their evil design, and continue their favours as usual.

I remain the Publick's most obedient humble Servant,
ELIJAH DIX.

VIRGINIA TOBACCO,
A few Hogheads of the very best
To be Sold by

JOSEPH BARRELL,
Store No. 3, South Side the Town-Dock.
ALSO, A SLOOP of 60 Tons, very cheap.

Choice New-York Madeira by the Pipe,
to be sold by
Ellis Gray,

At his Store opposite the East-End of Faneuil-Hall,
ALSO,

Hemp, Cordage, Cod & Mackrel
Hooks and Lines, Sewing Twine, Poland Starch, Chocolate per Box, Race and Ground Ginger, and a few Hogheads Brown Sugar very low for Cash.

TO BE SOLD, a complete Suit of Sails for a Sloop of 80 or 90 Tons, have been in Use but about forty Days since they were made; together with a Mast, Boom, Gaff & Bowspit. Inquire of Mr. Samuel Barrett, Sail-Maker.

A Quantity of choice large and
new Connecticut PORK. Also some very good BEEF, sold by PHILIP FREEMAN, jun. near the White-Horse Tavern, South-End.

TO BE LETT,

Two genteel Tenements pleasantly
situated. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

STRAYD from NATHAN WYMAN of Woburn, a red Heifer Calf, now about one Year old, the Tip of the near Ear cut off. Whoever will give Information of said Calf to said Wyman, shall be satisfied for their Trouble.

TO BE SOLD,
By **RALPH FISHER,**

Nearly opposite the Governor's
A Quantity of Clothier's Shears newly Imported, with Clothier's Jack Cards, Wool Cards and Cotton Cards, Ground Redwood, Madder, and all Sorts of Die Goods—Hay Seed of all Sorts—The best of French and Spanish Indigo.

TO BE SOLD,

A handy Sloop about 70 Tons
Burthen. Enquire of Edes and Gill.

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL
in Queen-Street. 1771.